THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Excerpts from our Foreign Files.

The Carlist Conspiracy.

A vast Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Spain. Many priests and others have been arrested at the house of an ex-nun, where were found letters to her from General Cabrera and Senor Aparisi (Carlists in Paris). In one of these letters, dated the 17th ult., she is directed "to advise her friends to be ready by the 23d inst.," which date is supposed to be that of the general rising. The reports from sundry places in the country speak of Carlist agitation in many points, and bands of 20 to 50 are giving anxiety by violence and robbery. Three mail coaches, in solitary country districts, not far from Madrid, have been attacked at night by armed men and robbed. The worst feature of the Carlist conspiracy is that the clergy are at the bottom of it; some people say they all are. It is notorious they are still far from being reconciled to the new order of religious liberty instituted in the Constitution, and that they entertain visions of yet restoring Spain to that Catholic unity the revolution has broken. There are upward of 150,000 of them in Spain, so it is easily seen what an immense power for mischief they are. Don Carlos himself is described as an unintelligent prince of the Bomba school, and with no modern ideas. It was lately said that he had been able to raise $2,000,000 in Spain.

The Latest French Duel.

The duel between Mr. Reginald Russell and M. de la Poeze came off at Chantilly on the 26th ult., and is thus related by the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Small swords were chosen, and it was agreed that the fight should continue till one of the men was incapable of holding his weapon. A couple of pocket handkerchiefs having been thrown on the ground at a distance of 20 paces from each other to mark the lines to which either party might give way, swords were crossed, and on the word *allez* being given the combat commenced. M. de la Poeze attacked with such vigor that he exposed himself to his adversary and received a wound in the neck; but, as it was simply a scratch, from which the blood, however, flowed rather freely, the fight went on. Again the Frenchman assumed the offensive, and again he was touched by his adversary's sword, this time in the arm; but the hurt was trivial, and a third appeal was made to the god of battles. Regardless of his punishment, M. de la Poeze again forced the fighting, and with such vigor that he drove Mr. Russell to within a yard of his handkerchief. The latter gentleman now thought it high time to change his tactics, and, making a successful lunge, he wounded his antagonist in the chest. M. de la Poeze fell and the affair was over. The victim in this encounter, though slightly touched in one of the lungs, is not thought to be in danger, and before Mr. Russell left the ground he desired to shake hands with him. The Helen of the quarrel has gone to Germany to drink the waters."

The Imprisoned Nun at Cracow.

The case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow, which led to the recent riots there, forms the subject of an article in the Vienna *Presse*, from which we learn that the name of the prisoner is Barbara Ubryk, and that the statement that she had been confined for twenty-one years is correct. The civil authorities were informed of the fact by an anonymous letter in a woman's handwriting, and the bishop of the diocese was communicated with. A judge visited the convent and found in a cell, seven paces long by six paces wide, an entirely naked half insane woman, who, at the unaccustomed view of light, the outer world, and human beings, folded her hands and pitifully implored:—"I am hungry, have pity on me, give me meat, and I shall be obedient * * * *" This hole, for it could hardly be called a chamber, besides containing all kinds of dirt and filth, and a dish with rotten potatoes, was deficient of the slightest decent accommodation. There was nothing—no stove, no bed, no table, no chair—it was neither warmed by a fire nor by the rays of the sun. The judge instantly ordered the nun to be clothed, and went himself for Bishop Galecki. The bishop was deeply moved, and, turning to the assembled nuns, he vehemently reproached them for their inhumanity. "Is this," he said, "what you call love of your neighbor? Furies, not women, that you are, is it thus that you purpose to enter the kingdom of heaven?" The nuns ventured to excuse their conduct, but the bishop would not hear them. "Silence, you wretches!" he exclaimed: "away, out of my sight, you who would disgrace religion!" The father confessor, Pianthiewicz, an old priest, who was present, dared to observe that the ecclesiastical authorities were aware of this scandal, whereupon the bishop and prelate, Spital, denied his assertion, and at once suspended the father confessor and the superioress, who is descended from an old honorable Polish noble family. The bishop ordered Nun Barbara Ubryk to be brought into a clean cell, and there to be dressed and nursed, which the lady superior obeyed very reluctantly. When the unhappy nun was led away she asked whether she would be brought back to her grave, and when asked why she had been imprisoned, she answered:—"I have broken the vow of chastity, but," pointing with a fearfully wild gesture, and in great excitement to the sisters, "they are not angels." The lady superior declared that Barbara Ubryk was kept in close confinement since 1848, by order of the physician, because of her unsound mind. But this physician died in 1848, and the present physician, Dr. Babrzynski, who has been practising in the convent for the last seven years, has never seen Barbara Ubryk. On account of the importance of the case, the Attorney-General has taken the matter in hand. The exasperation of the people knows no bounds. It is stated that the bishop intends to dissolve the convent.

The New Spanish Ministers.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"Of the three new comers, two, Ardanaz and Echegaray, are road engineers, and their colleague, Becerra, a small journalist, who has fought more than once at barricades. None of the three have ever been ministers before, nor have had any connection with politics except as agitators. Politics in Spain are a trade, but a trade in which there is no apprenticeship. Every man learns what he thinks the business for himself, in no school in particular. Ardanaz is said to be a less zealous free-trader than Figuerola, which does not look well for the prospects of our financial treaty; while there is no reason for supposing that he is an abler or honester man. Figuerola's admirers boast that he retires with clean hands, which, singular as it sounds to us, is a distinction in Spain. His enemies—probably some spiteful Catalans—have set going a paragraph about his having made suspicious investments in the English funds. It was Echegaray who some three months ago discovered the burning-place of the Inquisition—the Quemadero—which proved to be a mare's nest, or rather a donkey's nest, for the bones were found to be those of a donkey, and the place was proved to have been part of the site of a manufactory of patent leather, where the remains of animals used in its operations were thrown out."

The Roumanian Girl Show.

Visitors to London, says the *News*, have been rather astonished by our Baby Show; but what shall we say to an annual fair for marriagable young girls? Such a show took place on the 11th and 12th of last month, and is of immemorial custom among the Roumanians. As the time for the fair approaches, the fathers whose children are marriageable collect what they can afford as a dowry. Whatever this consists of it is packed, if possible, into a cart or carriage, and on the appointed day they all—fathers, children, and chattels—start for some trysting place, generally among the western mountains of Transylvania. When the fair is opened, the fathers climb to the top of their carriages and shout with the whole power of their lungs, "I have a daughter to marry. Who wants a wife?" The call is answered by some other parent who has a son he is anxious to pair off. The two parents compare notes, and if the marriage portion is satisfactory, the treaty is there and then concluded. The young man takes possession of his wife with all her goods and chattels; and drives off merrily. If, on the other hand, the match is not equal, or for some other reason unsatisfactory, then the parents begin to cry their live merchandise once more.

The Conflict of Races in America.

From the London Times, July 29.

Alone among the races of the world they (the Chinese) confront the Englishman, and produce as much work with less pay. Other laborers are often found to work for less wages than the English laborer, but they prove in the end the dearer workmen to employ, because of the insufficiency of what they turn out. The Chinaman in a large range of employments overcomes this difficulty, and shows a balance in his own favor, and the resentment of the manual laborer he underbids is a necessary consequence. "We cannot live," the Californian in effect says, "upon that which satisfies a Chinese," and, in pursuance of that self-preservation which is the first law of nature, he proceeds to beat and stone him in the streets.

We venture to think the conflict of races in California will not be solved by import duties or street outrages. It would appear that in California itself there are persons who find the presence of the Chinese useful and convenient. The Californian sections of the Pacific Railway were made with their assistance, and while the work was thus cheaply done, it bears comparison with the sections completed by "navvies" from another world. The same mail which tells us of the vigorous steps taken in California informs us that a convention has been held at Memphis to devise means of bringing Chinese into the cotton, sugar, corn, and rice fields of the South. The Mississippi and Missouri valleys; the mines of Colorado, Nevada, and Arizona, the prairies still haunted by Indian tribes, may be contested between Chinese and American immigrants. It is impossible to suppose that the Chinese can be kept out, and speculation may be better employed in contemplating the functions they may hereafter discharge in the wonderful polity into which the States are destined to grow. Inheriting a civilization more ancient and economic methods more perfect than the European can boast, but destitute of that strength and roughness of moral fibre which supports authority, the Chinese may be welcomed as assistants in colonization; they need not be feared as the dominating race of the future.

ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION.

How They Victualled a Multitude in England.

The review of English volunteers at Wimbledon this year was notable for the enormous consumption of food—concerning which the following statistics are given by a London paper:—

"Of bread, there were eaten 25,000 pounds; of butter, 3 tons; of cheese, 1 ton; of bacon, 11 cwt.; of hams, 3 tons; of eggs, 23,350; of rolls, 62,677; of flour, 36 sacks; of tea, 1967 pounds; and of coffee, 2240 pounds; 15 tons of meat were eaten, and 1446 fowls, with 636 ducklings, 304 goslings. In the way of fish the consumption of salmon reached 6200 pounds; with 1667 soles, 400 turbot, 80 brill, and 2330 lobsters. Vegetables were devoured to the amount of 12 tons, to which must be added 40,000 lettuces and 5000 quarts of shelled peas. In fancy pastry 5000 pieces were made, with 1120 pounds of biscuits, and 2460 quarts of cream and water ice. Add to these 720 baskets of strawberries, 75 pounds of grapes, 400 pineapples, 287 tongues, 10,800 bottles of aerated waters, 896 pies, 522 gallons of wine, 130 dozen and 312 gallons of spirits, 349 hogsheads of beer, 275 pounds of tobacco, 300 boxes of cigars, 67 gallons of salad oil, 1½ hogsheads of vinegar, 150 pounds of mustard, 6000 gallons of claret cup, 13 cases of lemons, 84 tons of ice, brought direct from the ship's side from Norway, 33 gallons of various sauces, 130 gallons of pickles, 25,000 sandwiches, 24 tons of sugar, 30 cwt. of currants, and 25,000 pounds of 'volunteer' plumcake. In addition to these, large quantities of wines, spirits, etc., were supplied from the wholesale 'everything' shop, to sutlers, messmen, and volunteers in camp.

"There were sent from the stores depot of Messrs. Spiers & Pond for camp use at Wimbledon 5000 knives and forks, 1000 tablespoons, 2350 dessert spoons, 100 champagne cups, 50 epergnes and fountains, 100 sandwich stands, 1300 tablecloths, and 6000 napkins; about 17,000 plates of all sizes, and 9000 tea and coffee cups and saucers. Among the kitchen utensils were 200 copper saucepans and 50 fish kettles and soup pots; and in articles of furniture may be noted 1300 feet of plate glass, 300 tables, 1800 chairs, 300 pots of artificial flowers, 300 corkscrews, 100 champagne openers, a patent machine for sandwich cutting, 6000 drinking pots and glasses, and 178,000 waiters' check tickets."

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

How they Cripple Industry.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from New Mexico a doleful story about Indian outrages. He says:—

"The Indians hold the hand of industry paralyzed in New Mexico, and have done so for months; and neither General Sherman nor the Quaker agents come to the relief of the people at all. In the Pinos Altos district, in Grant county, a dozen of the most extensive copper, gold, and silver mines, supplied with machinery at enormous expense, have been abandoned on account of the hostility of the Indians, and thousands of men are thrown out of employment and the machinery left to be burned and destroyed. Among those abandoned are the celebrated Hanover copper mine, Stewart lode, Apache Pass, Harris lode, and many others which might be named.

"In Dona Anna county more than a dozen profitable mines have been abandoned. In Socorro county valuable mines have been abandoned, and the miners driven away by the Navajoes. In San Juan sixty-seven mines have been abandoned. In Valentia county more than a dozen profitable lodes have been abandoned. In fact, the people here are at the mercy of the Indians, who steal mules, sheep, cattle, horses, and everything they can get their hands on, besides constantly killing, murdering, and kidnapping the people. The people regard the military as a nuisance, so far as protection is concerned. A few weeks ago the Indians drove off four hundred head of mules from the town of Sheridan; only a day or two since they drove away a herd of six thousand sheep not twenty-five miles from Santa Fe. Within ten days they have destroyed four mails, stolen twelve mules, and shot the drivers, within a hundred miles of here. Every day brings news of fresh outrages.

"Not only are all, or nearly all, of the mines of New Mexico abandoned on account of the hostility of the Indians, but no prospecting can be done and no new mines can be opened. The Indians gobble up every party who ventures five miles from a fort or large town, and the consequence is miners are leaving the territory, business is destroyed, and merchants are failing to pay, because they have lost their customers and cannot sell their goods."

TENNESSEE.

Radical Charges of Fraud—Johnson's Hopes and Prospects—Stokes Threatens.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following from Nashville, August 6:—

The figures given as Senter's majority represent simply the number of illegal votes put in the ballot-box. It is estimated that nearly four thousand illegal votes were cast in this county alone, though the election was more fairly conducted here, perhaps, than in any other portion of the State. From present indications the straight-out Democrats have made a clean sweep of the Legislature. The few dupes who here and there consented to run as Senter Republicans have been utterly ignored by the Senter Democracy. The only Republicans in the Assembly will be a few from East Tennessee. The indignation and gloom among the Republicans is very great. The Democratic newspapers can scarcely conceal their bitter hatred to the colored men on account of their fidelity to the Republican cause. A number of the old Rebel and Copperhead leaders, who it was hoped were buried for ever, will be in the Legislature. Among them are such men as Emerson Etheridge, Ed. Cooper, Bailie Peyton, and John Fleming. Etheridge and Peyton will both be candidates for the United States Senate.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CHANCES.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:—

The numerous personal and political friends of A. Johnson, such as Wendell Phillips and J. M. Ashley, will be glad to learn that the brotherly muss which is now making things delightful in this State will probably terminate in the election of their bosom friend to the Senate of the United States, where his great mental and moral culture will have a wider range of usefulness than is accorded to those brilliant characteristics while the possessor thereof is cooped up in the mountains of Tennessee. The conservatives, finding themselves strong enough to stand alone, became as independent as a Kentucky Democrat who has never heard of the fifteenth amendment, and set about nominating men for office whose views accorded with their own upon more subjects than that of suffrage. This change of tactics will materially alter the political complexion of the next Legislature. Instead of a conservative Republican, it will undoubtedly be a conservative Democratic assemblage. This will give Johnson an advantage over Senter, and one that will probably elect him. It will be a happy day for Tennessee when she can proudly point to Brownlow and Johnson sitting side by side in the Senate of the United States, and representing her interests in the councils of the nation. It will be a pleasure reserved to Tennessee alone, for where is the State that can point to two such men as Johnson and Brownlow?

STOKES THREATENS.

Stokes threatens—yes swears—that as soon as Congress meets he will have the act removing Senter's disabilities repealed, and thereby place that distinguished gentleman right back among the unpardoned Rebels, where he was when this cruel war was over. It might be well enough for the gifted Stokes to panse in his mad determination, and see what such a proceeding will lead to. If Senter is disqualified, another Governor must be forthcoming. Who will that be? The Speaker of the Senate, of course. Who will the Speaker of the Senate be? A Democrat, for the next Senate will be of the Democratic persuason, and very likely Emerson Etheridge may be the man on whose shoulders the mantle of the present incumbent will fall, providing Stokes insists on placing the Government in Democratic hands.

The Senatorship.

Advices from a trustworthy source in Tennessee state that the Legislature elect has been carefully canvassed, with a view to obtaining information regarding the election of a United States Senator. The result shows that ex-President Johnson will receive the support of all the old-line Democrats, while the old-line Whigs will support Bailie Peyton, and the Republicans will nominate Stokes, or some other man of similar political kin. The balance of power will doubtless be held by the Whigs, but few of whom will, under any circumstances, be willing to vote for their old antagonist, Andy Johnson. It is, therefore, not improbable that a Republican of the conservative stripe will be elected.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

What our Troops are Doing and Intend to Do.

The *Army and Navy Journal* has full and interesting intelligence of the condition of our troops on the Plains and on the Pacific coast. The completion of the Pacific Railroad (says the *Journal*) has brought the troops stationed along the great desert into nearer relations with civilization, and has served to materially mitigate the hardships of their lot. They form a chain of hardy and sunbrowned little communities, deprived, of course, of many of the comforts and elegancies of civilized life; but they are inured to their condition, and know how useless it would be to complain of it.

Major-General Thomas has gone to Alaska, with the fixed purpose of abolishing the departmental command in that Arctic region, and reducing it to a two-company post, at St Paul's and St. George's Islands. This, with a cutter, will be entirely adequate for the protection of the seal fisheries, which are the only *raison d'etre* for the presence of troops there at all. The Department of Alaska, of which General Jeff. C. Davis is now in command, costs a large amount of money, and produces little or no result except chronic rheumatism, which spoils in a single year two-thirds of the troops unfortunate enough to be stationed in that land of fogs and chills. General Thomas has communicated his design to General Sherman, and the latter is disposed to entirely agree with him and to co-operate in carrying it into effect.

General Ord, in command of the Department of California, is administering the affairs of his wide department with skill and assiduity; and from the fact that he is an old "Forty-niner" and a member of the "Pioneers," he enjoys the general esteem of San Franciscans.

General Stoneman, who has been in command at the Presidio (or old military presidency near the city), and who is also an old-time Californian, was on the point of leaving that post, to assume command of Drum Barracks, near San Diego. He will be in command of all the troops in Arizona, where the Indians have been so actively and successfully pursued this summer, and where they have created a good deal of trouble. He will make it his duty to clean out the redskins.

Colonel Morrow (late of President Johnson's staff), of the Paymaster-General's Department, was about starting on a tour through Arizona to pay off the troops at the different posts and stations in that territory. In two months Colonel Samuel Dana will follow on the same service.

Brevet Colonel Taylor has just been removed from Angel Island, San Francisco harbor, and transferred to Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming. He was replaced by Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox.

Colonel John Taylor, of the staff of General Halleck, was on the point of leaving for Louisville. Dr. Letterman, well known as the efficient Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac under different commanders, is now in civil life, and is Coroner of San Francisco. Commander Franklin, of the Mohican, was just about sailing, carrying with him two astronomers, to observe the eclipse in Kamschatka, on the Asiatic coast, at which point the eclipse will be total. The expedition cannot fail of producing the most interesting results.

In fine, the report from the Pacific coast is altogether satisfactory—officers and men are in good condition, except in Alaska; but we shall probably soon be able to record that there the number of military exiles is reduced to the minimum necessary, and the rheumatics are returned to kindlier stations.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Spread of the Suicidal Mania—On the Track of the Missouri Outlaw—A Tragic Affray in Memphis—Crops in the Southwest—Shipments of Products to California—More Lynch Law in Kentucky.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Land Office.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday authorized the entry of forty acres, as an addition to the town of Helena, Montana, under the Town-site act of March 2, 1867. The proof in the case shows that two hundred buildings have been erected upon this addition, valued at $200,000, and that three hundred persons reside thereon. The United States Land Office is situated on this tract. The town-site will now embrace 347 acres, an entry of 307 acres having been authorized by the Commissioner's decision of February 23, 1869.

FROM THE WEST.

Work on the "Great Bore" Ceases—A Brutal Officer—A Clue to the Whereabouts of Hildebrand—Suicide of a Lawyer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Work on the artesian well near this city has been finally suspended, the depth attained being 3843 feet. The work was costing the county one thousand and twenty-two dollars per month.

Lieutenant Vose, the officer who tied a negro up by the thumbs on Saturday, was last night smuggled on board the Kate Robinson, at Carondelet, bound for the Ohio river. His company was on the steamer.

News has been received here concerning the whereabouts of the notorious Hildebrand, and it is believed he will be brought to justice soon.

E. O. Hoyt, engraver, was found dead last night in the law building, corner of Third and Pine streets, having committed suicide by taking laudanum four days ago.

Arrest of a Tennessee Election Officer—A Love Affair that Ends in a Tragedy—Meteor Discovered.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—Suit has been brought against one of the judges of the recent election for punching a registration certificate in the wrong place.

A difficulty occurred in St. Francis county, Ark., on Thursday, between two men named Harrison Thomas and Monroe Strum, arising from the alleged interference on the part of Thomas with the love affairs of his sister and Strum, which ended in Thomas shooting and stabbing Strum.

A brilliant meteor was seen about 9 o'clock last night passing in a southwest direction, making two explosions near the zenith, and another about half way down, after which it disappeared.

Destruction of a Wire Mill in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—Last night the wire mill of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company at Newburg, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is $84,000, insured as follows:—

Lorillard, New York, $5000; Home, New Haven, $9500; Providence, Washington, $2000; United States, Baltimore, $3000; Washington, NewYork, $2000; North American, Philadelphia, $2500; Glens Falls, New York, $2500; Merchants, Hartford, $3000; Cleveland, $3000; State, Cleveland, $3000; Sun, Cleveland, $5000. Total, $43,500.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Shipments of Produce to San Francisco—The Vice-President and Western Railroads.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Aug. 10.—Seventeen car loads of butter for San Francisco, from the East, were shipped as special freight this forenoon. Fruits from California continue arriving in car loads, the largest portion going to Chicago and New York.

The following copy of a telegram of Colfax to Superintendent Hammond was received from Reno:—"We had a smoother, more pleasant ride over your road and the Central Pacific, to the foot of the Sierra, than we expected. I have not found anywhere a better new road, even among the great railroads in the Eastern States, where they built but 50 to 100 miles per year through a densely populated country."

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Murder of Mail Drivers—Excellent Crops in New Mexico.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SANTA FE, Aug. 10.—Intelligence received via La Marcilla says the first mail from Tucson in six weeks reached there last week. The mail carriers found the bodies of the murdered drivers on the road. One was brought to Marcilla. Another was found burned to cinders. One soldier was recently killed near San Pedro crossing while guarding a farmer who was ploughing.

The crops throughout New Mexico are excellent. Repeated showers have made irrigation unnecessary.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Another Attempt at Self-Immolation—Fatal Accident.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 10.—Edward G. Howe attempted to commit suicide in the station-house last night, by cutting himself with a piece of a bottle. He had broken jail within a few years, and has evaded the officers for a long time.

Patrick Fay fell from the staging on a building and injured himself so badly that he died soon after.

FROM THE SOUTH.

More Hanging by the Regulators.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 10.—The Regulators are reported to have hung a man at Hayesville, Marion county, a few nights ago, and also at Milledgeville, Lincoln county, on the same night.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Long Branch, S., clear.
Cape May, W., clear, 66.
Atlantic City, E., clear, 68.

FROM NEW YORK.

Total Loss of the Transatlantic Steamship Germania—Safety of the Crew and Passengers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The agents of the Hamburg American line in this city have received a telegram from Cape Race announcing the total loss of the steamship Germania, hence on Aug. 3d for Hamburg.

The passengers and crew were saved. She carried $25,000 in specie. It is thought her mails will be saved.

FROM WILKESBARRE.

Sudden Death of an Extensive Coal Dealer—Burning of a Factory.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 10.—The remains of the late H. S. Mercur, a very extensive coal operator of Pittston, who was found dead in his room on Saturday last, were taken to his home, in Towanda, on Sunday morning, by a special train. The remains were accompanied by a large number of his friends. Mr. Mercur was a brother of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, also an extensive coal operator in Wyoming Valley. About an hour previous to being discovered Mr. Mercur went to his room to prepare for dinner. When found, he was quite cold. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

Quite a destructive fire broke out here on Sunday night in the wagon factory of C. Baker. Before the flames could be subdued seven adjoining buildings were destroyed, two of which were insured for $3000. Probable total loss $12,000.

FROM ALLENTOWN.

Attempted Suicide of a Prisoner.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Aug. 10.—A prisoner named Edward Young, confined in jail at this place, attempted to commit suicide by hanging this morning, but was frustrated in the attempt by two of the commissioners of the prison, who, in passing his cell, discovered him hanging by the neck, and cut him down just in time to save his life.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; and for account, 93; Five-twenties quiet and steady at 83½; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 12⅞d.; Orleans, 13@13⅛d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 2d.; red Western, 10s. 11d.@10s. 2d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 10—A. M.—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £31 5s. Turpentine, 26s. 9d.

Scrapings.

—Most crack rifle shots have blue eyes.

—An Iowa man has gone crazy from tobacco.

—Connecticut has given her war orphans $261,057·17.

—Baltimore manufactured 22,511,184 cigars during the last year.

—Boston has fifty miles of wire to its fire alarm, which cost $50,000.

—A girl in Minnesota got a ride of 40 rods on a tornado the other day.

—It is said that an acre of buckwheat yields 14 pounds of honey daily.

—Eight hundred new liquor saloons were licensed in Chicago last year.

—The temperance societies of the United States have a membership of 2,400,000.

—Blackberries, among the ancient Greeks, were considered a preventive of gout.

—"The American Farm Book" mentions a horse that died at sixty-seven years of age.

—Litchfield, a new city in Minnesota, has but one building—a schoolhouse.

—Indiana will soon receive an invoice of eight hundred Chinese railroad laborers.

—A live toad was found in a solid lump of coal in Indianapolis one day last week.

—A young lady in New Haven has lost an eye by the careless use of a bottle of ammonia.

—A lady in Indiana has a silk-worm nursery from whose product she realizes $300 a year.

—New Hampshire has 75,000 pupils in its public schools, and employs nearly 3000 teachers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 10, 1869.

Our local money market continues to work comfortably for borrowers, and rates remain as quoted yesterday. The weekly bank statement barely justifies the favorable comments of the daily press in relation to its improving condition, and, in fact, shows very little improvement in any of the elements which make an easy market. There is a slight increase in loans of $68,977, and in deposits of $165,288, whilst legal-tenders have fallen off $124,850, and specie $59,653. This is not a favorable show at this period, and if no more active progress is made during the next week, it may be doubted if the supplies of currency during the following month will suffice to meet the increasing wants of trade.

The rates continue at 5@6 per cent. on the best class of collaterals for "minute money," and prime business paper passes current at 7@9 per cent., the former figure being current at the banks.

Gold opened very weak this morning at 135⅛, and closed with sales at noon at 135¾.

The market in Government securities continues extremely dull in our market, and the weak tendency noted yesterday received further development this morning.

The Stock market was devoid of animation, but prices were steady. State loans sold at 104⅛ for the first series. City 6s were stronger, selling at 102½@102⅝ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan was taken at 99.

Reading Railroad was dull and steady at 48¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 57; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅛@57½ b.o., an advance of ⅜; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30, a decline of ⅛.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 36¾; 60 was bid for Morris Canal preferred.

Coal shares were neglected.

Bank stocks were without change. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 120.

Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$8000	City 6s, New	102½	10 sh Bk of N Am	232½
$6000	do	18. 102½	3 sh Lit Sch R	42½
$300	do	18. 102½	100 sh Read R	.840. 48¼
$6000	do	18. 102½	500 do	.s10wn. 48¼
4200	Pa 6s, 1 se	104½	100 do	.s10. 48¾
$500	Leh gold l	99	200 do	.s15. 48¾
$3000	do	18. 99	100 sh Penna	.c.trf. 57⅛
$2000	Leh 6s R Ln	87¾	20 do	57¼
$500	do	88	100 sh Ph & E R	.c. 30
$500	do	87½	100 sh Leh N Stk	36¼
1 sh Far & M Bk		120		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·30 A. M.	135¼
10·35 "	135⅜	12·00 M.	135⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124¾@125; 5-20s of 1862, 124⅛@124¾; do., 1864, 123⅝@123⅞; do., Nov., 1865, 123⅛@123¾; do., July, 1865, 122⅛@123¾; do., 1867, 122⅜@122⅝; do., 1868, 122⅛@122¾; 10-40s, 115⅛@115¾; Pacifics, 111@111½. Gold, 135½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124⅝@124¾; do. 1862, 124⅛@124⅜; do. 1864, 123⅛@123½; do. 1865, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1865, new, 122@122⅜; do. 1867, new, 122¼@122½; do. 1868, 122@122⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 115⅛@115⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110¾@111; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 135½@135⅝; Silver, 130½@131.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The dull current of affairs in Wall street was somewhat disturbed this morning by the announcement of the failure of a large dry goods commission house in this city, with liabilities variously estimated at from two to three millions of dollars. The market for discounts was, of course, somewhat disturbed by this suspension, and very little dry goods paper was cashed, as it was not known how far the standing of other houses might be involved with this. In course of the day other failures were rumored, but the houses mentioned were small and of but little account. With perhaps a little more care in scrutinizing names, the market for other paper was unchanged. Money was plentiful enough on the street to be almost a drug, but rates continued to rule, as on Saturday, at from five to seven per cent. On Governments balances were freely supplied at five, and leading stock houses found little difficulty in obtaining all the funds they required at six, the extreme figure being paid only in cases where the standing of the borrower had no claim for consideration or the collateral offered was below prime.

"Gold opened this morning at 136⅜ and speedily fell off to ⅜, recovering later to ⅛. It continued dull and steady throughout the greater part of the day between these figures, 136⅛ to 136¾, and touched 136 shortly before three o'clock, but closed in the room at 136⅜. Subsequently to the adjournment of the board the market became somewhat excited, and the premium suffered a sharp decline to 135½, from which it rallied to ⅝ and ¾, and fluctuated between these fractions until the close of business, at which time it stood 135⅝. The sudden drop was the result of a 'bear' attack, based upon private despatches from England, reporting bad weather and injury to the growing crops there, and in several parts of Europe, and giving higher quotations in the English grain market than those furnished by the press telegrams. This caused quite an excitement on the Produce Exchange, where, in the expectation of a large demand for American grain, buyers appeared in force and bought up at sharply advanced prices all the stuff offering within shippers' limits. Sales of 250,000 bushels of wheat and 26,000 barrels of flour at an advance of 8 to 10 cents a bushel on the wheat and 25 cents per barrel on the flour are reported. This movement of produce to Europe, creating a large volume of exchange, will operate to stop shipments of specie; hence its influence upon the gold market to-day.

"Governments opened at the first call ¼ off the closing figures of Saturday on both '65s, '68s, and ten-forty coupons. Registered ten-forties advanced ½ and '81 coupons ⅝. The other issues, including currency bonds, were steady. At noon call the market was less firm, and five-twenties, excepting those of '62, '64, and '81 coupons and ten-forty coupons, were offered at ⅛ less than in the morning. '68s and currency bonds advanced ½. '92s were without change, registered '81s firm, and ten-forties weak—the latter without offerings. At the last call there was less inquiry, but prices, except on '67s, ten-forty coupons and currency sixes, which were offered at ⅛ less than previously quoted, and registered ten forties offered ⅜ off the price of the morning, were sustained. At five o'clock, '62s, 64s, both '65s and currency sixes were again ⅛ off."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	210⅝	West. Union Tele	38⅛
N. Y. & Erie	28⅝	Toledo & Wabash R.	74⅛
Ph. and Rea. R	97½	Mil. & St. Paul R	84⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	108⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	91⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R	107	Adams Express	59⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	91¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	21
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90⅜	United States	68⅛
Chi. and R. I. R	116¾	Tennessee 6s, new	55
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153½	Gold	135⅞
Pacific Mail Steam.	86¼	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10.—The Flour market is more active and stronger, and fully 1800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@8·75 for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·50@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·50@7·75 for low-grade and good Ohio do. do.; and $8·50@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25 ₰ bbl.

The tone of the Wheat market is firmer, and we advance yesterday's quotations 2@3c. ₰ bush. Sales of 3000 bushels fair and prime red at $1·58@1·65; 2000 bushels Indiana white at $2·66; and 5000 bushels California on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1·20@1·25 ₰ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but steady; sales of yellow at $1·20, and Western mixed at $1·18. Oats are unchanged, sales of Western at 74c.; old Pennsylvania at 70@75c., and 2000 bushels new do. at 60@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 ₰ ton.

Whisky—50 barrels wood-bound sold at $1·14 ₰ gallon, duty paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 10.—Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, August 10.—The steamship San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, from New York for Savannah, went ashore on Body's Island at 2 A. M. yesterday. The passengers and crew are safe. If the weather holds good she will probably be got off in a few days.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, August 10.—Arrived, steamship Leipzig, from Baltimore.

GLASGOW, August 10.—Arrived, steamship Ottawa, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Hannah Sophia, Teaf, Fortress Monroe, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Barque Der Turner, Rectzke, London, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Circassian, Bunker, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig Dirigo, Coffin, Boston, do.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. Bement, Penny, Boston, do.
Schr Koret, Crocker, Boston, do.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, do.
Schr Jonathan May, Neill, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston, do.
Schr Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, do.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND THE COOLIE TRADE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

So much discussion has taken place upon this subject and so much special interest is felt in it in various quarters of the country, that a correct statement of the points involved will at this time be of value to our readers and the public. In the first place, it must be understood that Chinese immigration and the Coolie trade are entirely distinct in their character, conditions, and consequences. The latter differs in no material respects from the African slave trade, and the horrors of the middle passage have been repeated over and over again upon the Coolie ships bound to Cuba and Peru. Nearly all civilized nations have denounced this trade and established penalties against it. Its seat is Macao, a port which has been for over two hundred years in the possession of the Portuguese, and which at one time was highly prosperous. The occupation of Hong Kong by the English, and the advantages of its position and harbor, gave a deathblow to Macao, and it has degenerated into a slave mart and a depot for opium to be smuggled into China. From this Coolie trade a large Government income is derived, while those engaged in it have accumulated fortunes. The money paid to those who are entrapped into slavery is very frequently lost in the Chinese gambling-houses of Macao, and these are licensed by the Government.

The coolies secured and shipped from this port are among the most degraded of the Chinese population, and are mainly drawn from the southern provinces of China by fraud and treachery. Under the influence of opium, or through the slavery of gambling debts, or by deceitful yet alluring promises, they sign certain papers nominally required by the Portuguese authorities, and then are removed to the coolie ship, lying from three to six miles from shore, where they are retained until a crowded cargo is secured. A Portuguese gunboat lies near to prevent a revolt, which is always threatened, and often occurs. For a brief time some degree of consideration is observed towards them; but from the day of sailing they are treated as slaves and brutes. The tragical revolts which have occurred upon these coolie ships at sea tell a tale of cruelty and wrong which can scarcely be surpassed.

Chinese emigration, on the contrary, takes place mainly from Hong Kong, and it is surrounded by guards and checks on the part of the colonial authorities for which they are entitled to great credit. The number of passengers is limited by the capacity of the vessel; the ships must be supplied with abundance of water; Chinese cooks sufficient to answer the requirements of passengers are regularly shipped; fuel for cooking is furnished; and a Chinese physician accompanies each vessel. A full list of the names of the emigrants is furnished to the Harbor Master; and before departure the ship is regularly inspected by colonial officers, the list is compared, and the supplies of food and water are examined. The greater number of these free emigrants sail for California and Australia; but they also pour out from Hong Kong to Saigon, Singapore, Manilla, and Batavia, and numerous Chinese colonies are found at all the trading ports in Eastern Asia.

The United States law of 1862 was undoubtedly aimed at suppressing the Coolie trade; American vessels, to their disgrace, having largely participated in its profits and horrors. But that law, by its provisions, placed an effectual guard upon Chinese emigration. It provided that no Chinese emigrant should be received on board an American vessel unless bearing a certificate from the American Consul at that port that he was a free person, and not bound to service and involuntary labor. Upon intelligence of the passing and approval of the law referred to, the American Consul at Hong Kong informed the masters and consignees of vessels of its provisions. From that period, after due examination, through an interpreter, the permits required by the law were duly given to all Chinese emigrants. The name of the emigrant was inserted in the permit, and, under the seal of the Consulate, it was certified that each was a free person, and not bound to service within the meaning of the act of Congress. These names were afterward compared with the list of the Harbor Master, and the permits were then given to the master of the vessel, with his ship's papers, when clearing from port.

It may be asked, Are these emigrants free persons? There is no doubt of it. They are often persons of learning, enterprise, and capital. There are in California, in Australia, and throughout the East large numbers of Chinese merchants, the equals of Europeans and Americans in all that makes business honorable and profitable. It is true, as to large numbers of these emigrants, that their passage money and expenses are frequently paid by Chinese companies, largely engaged in business and trade in California. There are, in many cases, engagements entered into for the return of these disbursements, and for certain shares in the profits of their labor. These contracts are often indorsed by the father and family of the departing emigrant, who expect to reap, and often do reap, great advantages from his enterprise. They are simply contracts for his removal to a remunerative field for labor; and they derive all their vitality and force from the desire of the Chinese to fulfil their obligations, obtain a moderate competency, and return to their native land. Under our laws, these contracts are not binding when made for a longer period than one year, and, even when they are held by the person as sacred, they can in no sense be said to form a condition of servitude.

The advantages of this emigration, notwithstanding the prejudice against it, have been great and manifold; but the proposition to renew the Coolie trade, under the plea of a want of labor at the South, is monstrous, and ought to meet the stern and uncompromising opposition of conscientious men. The Chinese are an active, industrious, and economical people, eminently fitted to be of service in a free community; but, on the other hand, they are unused to the conditions of slave labor, and rapidly perish under its requirements. They are gregarious, and full of habits and customs which demand freedom from restraint. At home their punishments are sometimes cruel and their poverty is extreme; but they are comparatively a free people, reverencing their family altars, and fond of rites, ceremonies, and observances, inconsistent with the brutish labor for which the cotton and sugar planter is searching. Take from them the hope of acquiring a moderate competence with which to return to their native village, their ancestral hovel—perhaps their wives and children—and they would become valueless. Wherever they go freely, they are valuable as laborers and servants; and wherever they go virtually as slaves, they die out with a rapidity which is startling. Such is the uniform testimony of those familiar with the subject. The coolies taken to Peru and Cuba never return to China.

In the autumn of 1865 an attempt was made by certain parties in New Orleans to obtain authority for the importation of Chinese coolies, and a correspondence took place between them and the Commissioner of Immigration at Washington. In this correspondence, the Commissioner took the ground that such importation of persons bound to service and labor on the plantations of the South would be clearly in opposition to the spirit and intent of existing laws, and really injurious to the interests of the planter. This letter was approved by Mr. Seward, to whom it was submitted, and for a time it closed the agitation of this subject.

The solution of this question is an extremely simple one. The United States Government should give to the inhabitants of China the rights to which they are entitled by treaty stipulations. Under these treaties, they are entitled to free immigration here, and to protection in their persons and property. Their immigration hither may be regulated by such laws as that passed in 1862, and by the regular Passenger acts in force, but cannot be restricted beyond this without a violation of obligations entered into in good faith, and the disregard of which will give the Chinese good ground for refusing to observe their part of the stipulations. No part of these treaties binds us to allow an immigration of persons bound to service and labor under conditions which virtually establish a system of slavery. The whole policy of our Government is against it; and nothing could be more inimical to the permanent well-being of the country. We feel satisfied that Congress and the Executive will unite to prevent this great wrong from being committed.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DEFENDERS.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Times* would persuade people that President Grant has accomplished great results during the five months of his administration, and that he will "cipher up such a year's work" as to prove that he is neither "neglecting their interests nor his duty" in being, during the heats of summer, "this idle, cigar-smoking horse-jockey of a President" that, as the *Times* informs us, to its regret, he is by some journals described to be.

It is a mark of human nature, high and low, which newspapers do not feel especially bound to forget, that the movements of eminent personages are followed with interest by the eyes of those in their vicinity, and are heard and read of with interest by persons at a distance. On the one hand, we must admit the Mike McCoole the latest prize-fighter, Cyrus Field an undaunted *entrepreneur*, Daniel Pratt the great American traveller, and General Grant the President of the United States, have been able to draw as large crowds to gaze at them, the one as the other; and, on the other hand, it must be confessed that persons exist who would never dream of opening a window-blind or walking a rod to see all four of them in a carriage, with Mr. Greeley on the box, and General Dent behind as footman; yet this would only show that a small class of persons are indifferent to some kinds of eminence, and that a large class open their mouths and eyes at any kind.

Numberless persons have witnessed the movements and behavior of President Grant during his summer jaunting, what sort of occupations have filled his time, what persons of what kind and what character have enjoyed his intimacy, and, of course, the newspapers have reported all this with more or less minuteness to the numberless persons at a distance. We undertake to reply to the *Times* that these reports have been characterized by a fidelity in their minuteness which is usual in the journals of this country. Reporters and readers alike may have been deceived. General Grant is the man which these reporters have seen him to be, have described him to be. The anthropomorphic streak in us is not, in one sense at least, a belittling one. And had they done so foolish and so bad a thing as to describe him with their photographic literalness otherwise than as he is, they would have ensured their own detection and lost both reputation and employment.

The slight opinion of General Grant, which is now scarcely veiled by the leading men and journals of either party, is not shared, it appears, by the *Times*, which attributes to his wisdom and capacity the "great results" generally attributed to Secretary Boutwell.

These alterations in the public condition are no more justly to be credited to President Grant than to Secretary Boutwell. They arise, as we have before shown in the case of the head of the Treasury, from causes quite beyond his control. They have been equally beyond the reach of President Grant—certainly from no fault of his.

In the Presidential canvass last fall, Democrats pointed to the fact that over $1,600,000,000 had been received into the Treasury in the three years and a half following the close of the war. We demanded to know what had become of so enormous an amount of money. Everybody remembers how Mr. Atkinson, backed by Commissioner Wells, came to the rescue with the reply that in the three years and seven months following the war the public debt been reduced $800,000,000. Republicans never opened their heads to say anything else but that, before the next November. Even Mr. Greeley, who is now diversifying his labors as an essayist in political economy with instruction in "journalistic amenities," of which he is equally a master, forgot for a while to call all men liars. He, too, and the *Times* kept telling people daily that the public debt had been reduced more than $800,000,000 in three years and seven months.

This reduction of the fiscal year, as estimated by Secretary Boutwell, or as asserted by the *Times* in behalf of President Grant, is a flea-bite compared with that enormous reduction. Will the *Times* tell us why General Grant deserves of it any more praise for this little than it gave President Johnson for that much? But for the $800,000,000 debt reduction Republicans gave President Johnson *no* credit at all.

The increase in our customs revenue is due to increased importations of foreign goods, since the tariff has not been reduced. We were not aware that General Grant is an importer, that he should have credit for this. But neither he, nor Congress, nor the party which elected them, deserve credit that these revenues are what they are. They should be much larger by abolishing all duties on the four thousand articles now on the tariff list, and by reducing the rates on the dozen or fewer suffered to remain. That which is done is no credit to anybody—that which is left undone disgraces him and them.

The increase in our internal revenue from whisky, which the *Times* attributes to General Grant, was due in no respect to him. The *World* forewarned the Republican party and the country of the certainty that diminished revenues would follow an increased rate on whisky, and increased rates would follow its reduction. During the continuance of the high rate we never let a day go by without reiterating our exposures of the folly of it, of the crimes it inspired among thousands of Republican office-holders, and the constantly falling returns. At last Congress was flogged and driven into doing its duty, and reducing the tax on whisky. Of course receipts at once began to rise. With a lower rate they would rise higher still. We are not aware that General Grant was anybody's ally in that practical revenue reform.

With the closing up of some sources of expenditure, which would have reduced this year's surplus, General Grant has had as little to do as with the increased returns from customs and internal taxes. Such, for example, as the $23,649,157 last year paid out of the Treasury in additional bounties to soldiers, of which President Johnson's Secretary of War recommended in his December report that no more claims should be considered after March 4; such as the Freedmen's Bureau waste, the Alaska purchase, and the Pacific Railroad bonds, to say nothing of the discontinuance of costly military government in seven States, or the rapidly diminishing pension list.

As to these things, therefore, in which the *Times* claims that General Grant's work and recreations prove so advantageous to the country, it turns out that his work has had no effect whatever, and his recreations none, except the cost of his junketing in the Tallapoosa, which did not belong to him. But then the great heart of the nation will never grudge that to such a receiver of every good gift.

THE CABINET MEETING TO-DAY—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

From the N. Y. Herald.

We learn by telegram from Washington that a Cabinet meeting will be held to-day, at which nearly all the members are expected to be present, and when the most important subject for consideration will be the Cuban question and our relations with Spain with regard to it. Considering that the President and the members of the Cabinet are away from the seat of government in different directions, taking, as the rest of the world takes at this season, some recreation, there is reason to believe this sudden return and holding a full Cabinet council has some unusual significance. The question naturally arises, what does it mean? What new movement about Cuba and Spain? It is said the call for the meeting has special reference to this subject.

The removal of Admiral Hoff from the command of the United States squadron in the Gulf and around Cuba immediately after the seizure of the Spanish gunboats which were under construction in this country, indicates a change of policy relative to Cuba. We do not know what the nature of the instructions to Admiral Hoff were since he was put in command of the Gulf squadron, and he may have been only doing his duty under them; but we do know that our fleet was doing service for Spain more than protecting American citizens or American interests. If there be a change of policy, therefore, on the part of the Government about Cuba, as there seems to be, it is consistent and proper that another officer should be placed in command of the Gulf squadron. The most suitable man, probably, for that important post just now is Admiral Porter. In connection with these movements, we may notice the language of the Secretary of State in his address at Newburg on Saturday, implying that he was prepared to recognize and follow public sentiment. Mr. Fish said, "If the people of my own State and of the United States will be pleased to bear with my infirmities, I shall in all things defer to their better judgment, and believe that their judgment has confirmed them in the right." It is not known certainly whether the Secretary had or had not in his mind Cuba, and the fact that public sentiment is strongly in favor of the Cuban cause; but as this is the most prominent subject now engaging the public mind, it is reasonable to suppose he had. At any rate he emphatically recognized the justice and right of popular opinion, and his duty to conform to it. In a word, the Secretary proclaims his faith in the old doctrine of *vox populi vox Dei*. If by his infirmities he means his shortcomings heretofore on the question of Cuba, the people will be prepared to forgive him, as he desires, should he from this time forth follow public sentiment and conform to the public will.

Looking at the action of the Government in seizing the Spanish gunboats, we cannot doubt that it is to be followed up by more decided and vigorous measures with a view to aid, indirectly at least, the Cuban patriots, so as to secure ultimately the independence and annexation of Cuba. The pretext for seizing these gunboats is good enough for all diplomatic purposes, but there must have been another motive or *arriere pensee* for the action. We do not suppose the Peruvian Minister was much afraid of these vessels going round Cape Horn to attack his country, or that the administration really apprehended such a contingency; but it was fair enough to seize them on this pretext, and will answer all the purposes of diplomatic palaver. However, the American people understand that it is a movement in favor of Cuba, and so it will be understood by Spain and the world. The administration, then, is committed to the cause of Cuba. It cannot go back without humiliation and the contempt of the world. It must go forward, for if by any chance the Cubans should fail to secure their independence through the timidity or inaction of the United States, after our Government has taken this step, we should be laughed at for our weakness by all nations.

It is said that the Cabinet council to be held to-day will also discuss the question as to what further instructions should be sent to our Minister at Madrid. If the recent news from Spain can be relied upon, to the effect that the Spanish Government had set its face against parting with Cuba on any conditions, further instructions on this matter to General Sickles would be useless. We hope, however, the Government of Spain is not so blind to what is transpiring in Cuba and to the impossibility of holding that island much longer. Cuba can never more be useful to Spain as a colony if even the insurrection could be put down, which is not at all likely; while as an independent State or as a portion of the United States she might have a considerable trade with the island. The United States have been far more valuable to England in this respect than they would have been as colonies. But, however wise or unwise Spain may be with regard to Cuba and to the efforts of the United States to stop bloodshed and the ruin of the island, our Government has but one course to follow, and that is to act in accordance with the almost unanimous sentiment of the country. Cuba must be free, and, if necessary, through the action of this republic. Spain would not be so insane as to go to war with us, and would yield to necessity if the Government should follow up boldly its present course. On this question the administration can make itself popular, as all parties are for Cuba. The press of Europe even acknowledge that the independence or acquisition of the island through the interposition of the United States is the only solution of the difficulty. Will the Cabinet council to-day decide to go forward in this matter or to stand still? That is the question. We think it will see that its duty and interest lie in acting in conformity with public sentiment.

CHURCH AND STATE.

From the N. Y. Times.

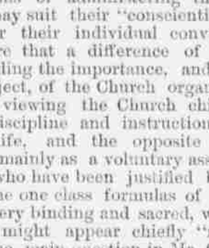
Another step has been taken in the Cheney case at Chicago. Judge Jameson has refused to dissolve the injunction he lately issued against the Ecclesiastical Court engaged in trying Mr. Cheney for omitting the ritualistic word "regeneration" from the baptismal service.

The victory thus far in this famous suit is Mr. Cheney's. It is a victory, however, won outside of his Church organization rather than within it—a technical and legal triumph, not a doctrinal or ritualistic one. What the rector of Christ's Church has accomplished is to show to the satisfaction of a secular court that his ecclesiastical judges did not in the trial follow the rules and canons of their own Church. That, by taking exceptions on these points, and carrying them to a civil tribunal for determination, Mr. Cheney would gain his case, has long been probable; but the informalities and errors of Bishop Whitehouse's court are of very little general interest compared with the broader question whether the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church are henceforth to use as much and as little of the prescribed forms of worship and prescribed forms of administering the sacraments as may suit their "conscientious convictions" or their individual convenience. We are aware that a difference of opinion exists regarding the importance, and indeed the very object, of the Church organization, one party viewing the Church chiefly as a school for discipline and instruction in the Christian life, and the opposite extreme valuing it mainly as a voluntary association of persons who have been justified by faith, so that to the one class formulas of worship may seem very binding and sacred, which to the latter might appear chiefly "made to break." The main question in Mr. Cheney's case, however, is, as we have said, not necessarily one of "religious liberty" against "ecclesiastical despotism;" but whether a minister of that church should revise, on his individual authority, the Book of Common Prayer for public use in his parish.

Nevertheless, as the decision of the Superior Court shows, this main question has not been decided. What has been decided is, not that Mr. Cheney did not disobey the rules of his Church in a matter of substance, but that Bishop Whitehouse and the Ecclesiastical Court disobeyed them in matters of form. Judge Jameson has a good reputation for legal ability. He laid down very bluntly the doctrine that in the United States any religious society whatever stands before the law as a mere voluntary association, "like a baseball club, a lyceum, or an organization for the construction and operation of a railroad." How, then, does the civil court get jurisdiction over this case? Because material interests of the petitioner are involved in it—namely, his salary of $4500 per year, and the rental of his parsonage; and, having thus acquired, as the Court holds it did, authority in the premises, and finding—in a clear violation of the Church canon committed by Bishop Whitehouse in his proceedings in convening the ecclesiastical judges—good cause for enjoining the latter against taking away the petitioner's living, the injunction was served.

But whether "regenerate" be or be not equivalent to "born anew" in the baptismal service: and whether because it is or is not so equivalent, it shall therefore be read or omitted at the discretion of the minister; and whether "liturgical revision" is to be secured on Bishop McIlvaine's plan of a convention, or on Mr. Cheney's plan of each rector "revising" to suit himself—these, which are the main points of the controversy, are no nearer settlement than ever. The case goes up to the Supreme Court in January.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 3rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you call candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1224 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 126 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
2 23] ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,

AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to

7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.

Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE

ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.

A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.

Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17-1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.

Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 15 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.

Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.

7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),

Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.

JOSEPH H. BORTON.
8 2 1m Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.

6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.

T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

(Next door to United States Hotel).

CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESGHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.

ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.

MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.

LEEDS & DAVIS,
Proprietors.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blede, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Pronts Aine & Die., Montferraud and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 2p]

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p] Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 9 to 9. No. 22 S. ELEVENTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.

Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.

H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.

This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.

6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.

6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.

8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.

6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.

6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 229 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORÉE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.

6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 5d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.

6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company

Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to

NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH, ALUM, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT, WARM, SWEET, AND
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

EXCURSION TICKETS

To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11:30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 5:50 the following evening.

Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sundays, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.

For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Baggage checked through from residences or hotels, by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

FOR LONG BRANCH,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

8:00 A. M.) DUE { 12:10 P. M.
2:00 P. M.) LONG BRANCH AT { 6:12 P. M.

Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3 00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4 5

7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 42 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD;

A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergymen."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 26 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1869.

The annual report of which Mr. Bergh is mainly responsible for the materials speak's a great deal for

The Increasing Humanity of Gothamites.

By this time we are as merciful to our beasts here as you are in Philadelphia, although the President of your society for the P. C. A. has no recalcitrant Justice of the Peace, *a la* Judge Dowling, to combat with. Lolling sheep with wheel-rasped heads are no longer carted torturingly to market; the day is past forever when ducks and chickens were made liable to apoplexy by being carried head downwards; dog fights and cock fights have been relegated to realms beyond the metropolitan district; and if, as Mr. Beecher says, there is a horse heaven, Mr. Bergh will certainly be saluted with hallelujahs of neighs when he puts in an appearance there. I am afraid Balaam would have stood very little chance had "bully Bergh's" disposition been prefigured in that of the angel who withstood him. He (Mr. Bergh, not Balaam) deserves all the more credit from the fact that his abundant means raise him far above the necessity of performing the hard and ungrateful labors incident to his position as president of the society.

Another Wedding Has Been Celebrated in a Police Court.

The wedding was that of an English blonde (the last of the Mohicans), a professional velocipedestrian, and the court was that of Essex Market, Justice Shandley. The bride's name was Miss Selina Goldman, the groom's Mr. Daniel Parlson, and the hour of the wedding was 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Selina has been in this country about eight weeks, and can sling around very bewitchingly upon the velocipede. Daniel is a capmaker, but has never made any caps so fascinating as the one set for him by Selina. The attire of the bride and groom was extremely mild, Selina's toilet consisting of a pale-green silk, trimmed with white lace, her neck and wrists being hung with vari-colored jewels, while Daniel had arrayed himself in a black broadcloth coat and lavender-hued pants. Judge Shandley performed the "bless-ye-be-happy-my-children" business in a manner that would have been paternal had it not been parochial, and the auspices under which married life began with them were not in the least darkened by the fact that the eclipse had already begun to shed a crepuscular light, or that the married life commenced where so many ignominiously end—in a police court.

How the Eclipse Came Off.

The newsboys did not make out of the eclipse quite so large a fortune as they anticipated. From five o'clock, it is true, until six, the price of smoked pieces of glass steadily went up from five to twenty-five cents. After that hour purchasers were very few indeed, and when seven o'clock arrived the urchins importuned pedestrians to "take a grab for nothin'." A great deal of the humor of the occasion might be described as vitreous humor, for the distorted views produced by the stained glass were the occasion of superabundant jokes. When I last saw Thatcher, the metropolitan astronomer and champion almanackest, he was on the annular track and looking for Bailey's beads. I hope he found 'em, and if so, that he gave 'em to the young lady who lost her necklace.

The Famous Harry Hill,

whose notorious dance-house in Houston street has probably wrought the greatest evil to the greatest number of young men of any dance-house in Gotham, is going to inaugurate a grand picnic next Monday. You can imagine whom the party will consist of. The picnic season is now at its very height, and the number of festive clam-bakes that have already been celebrated is beyond all computation.

On Saturday a peddler of unstamped cigars

Walked into the Lion's Mouth,

and presented his head for decapitation in the most obliging manner possible. Of all places in the world, his unfamiliarity with the purlieus of the law led him into the office of Commissioner Shields, on Chambers street, to whom he presented his cigars for purchase. Commissioner Shields is fond of a fragrant Havana, but he is fonder of laying his finger on a delinquent, and on the present occasion, perceiving that the cigars were not stamped, he gave to some policemen standing by that legal wink which is quite as voluminous of meaning as Lord Bolingbroke's shrug. The result was that the peddler was enshrined in prison before he had recognized the dignitary who had caused his arrest.

The first work upon the new

Post Office in City Hall Park

is to commence this morning, and it is computed that the roofing will be laid on in the fall of 1870. Mr. Mullett, the superintending architect, promises a quantity of good things. He guarantees that all the contractors shall be kept to the letter of their engagements, and that there shall be none of that fraud and delay which have characterized the building of the new Court House. One of its great features will be the pneumatic railways in connection with the newspaper offices, facilitating the distribution of the mails and the work of the post office clerks in the early hours of the morning. As New Post Office Day, to-morrow deserves a special niche in metropolitan history.

Our Theatrical and Musical Prospects

begin to brighten. The "Only Leon" has returned in the City of Cork. As there was no conflagration during the passage, the cork unhappily cannot be said to have been burnt. The Tammany is to reopen next Monday with a bevy of Patagonian Peris and living monstrosities from Terra del Fuego. The New York Theatre is to open at an early day under the management of "a lady." Who this lady is remains a profound mystery. I hardly think the management of the New York Theatre has penetrated it. Miss Fiddes, whose husband recently got smashed by Mr. Tayleure, has appeared as "Fanny Power" in *Arrah-na-Pogue*, but is absolutely ignored by the newspapers. Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are already *en route* for this city. Fanny Janauschek is drubbing the pronunciation of English diphthongs into her Medean lips. And in the middle of September Carlotta Patti's concert troupe, including Theodore Ritter, the pianist, Jehin Prume, the violinist, and probably Faure, the tenor, will give their first concert at Steinway Hall. Theatrically, Mr. Augustin Daly's company, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, bids fair to eclipse Wallack's. Some of Wallack's best actors appear there, and many others all but equal to those remaining with Lester have been engaged. Indeed, Wallack's theatre may be said to have seen its palmiest days. Its tableland has been reached, and now the superfluous lags that remain—its John Andersons of the *coulisses*—must be content to "totter down" and "sleep thegither at the foot," instead of dazzling before the footlights.

ALI BABA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following is a statement of some of the principal articles exported from Philadelphia during the month of July:—150,350 pounds of bread, 77,799 do. lard, 77,621 do. pork, 15,185 do. hams, 651,895 do. oil cake, 181,245 do. tallow, 83,502 bushels of wheat, 1856 barrels of corn meal, and 15,422 do. of flour.

—Dr. Longstreth, one of the resident physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, appeared at the Central Station yesterday to testify to the condition of James Maguire, who was shot by William Leckfeldt on Friday afternoon last. He said he did not consider Maguire out of danger, but it was too soon to decide with any degree of certainty as to the probable recovery of the patient. Leckfeldt will remain in prison until Maguire is pronounced to be out of danger.

—During the past week the following vessels cleared from this port with petroleum: Bark Russell, for Stettin, with 144,588 gallons; brigs Bernard and Richmond, for Gibraltar, with 187,786 do.; brig Nicholaus, for same port, with 65,675 do.; ship Helios, for Hamburg, with 216,154 do.; ship Sorrideren, for Rotterdam, with 134,579 do., and bark Zulma, for Barbadoes, with 5000, making a total of 752,782 gallons for the week, and 15,754,470 during the present year.

—James Morrison, a child four years of age, was run over by a wagon yesterday afternoon at Mascher and Master streets, and slightly injured.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136.

—Postmaster-General Creswell has returned to Washington.

—J. B. Cessna has been nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of Fulton county.

—Vice-President Colfax and his party were at Virginia City, Nevada, yesterday afternoon.

—Five hundred thousand pounds of wool was yesterday shipped from San Francisco to New York.

—John H. Pratt, accused of murder in Texas, has been remanded by the civil courts to the custody of the United States authorities.

—The first cotton of the season, two bales, arrived at New York yesterday. One bale sold for fifty cents a pound, and the other was shipped to Liverpool.

—Four prisoners escaped from the Baltimore City Jail yesterday. Hoffman and Dennis, the Harnden Express robbers, were two of the fugitives.

—Mowry Irons, who murdered his wife in June last, at Barnesville, R. I., was, on Saturday, found dead in the swamp near the scene of the murder. He had committed suicide.

—Admiral Hoff's despatches from Cuba, concerning the execution of Americans at Santiago de Cuba, are withheld from publication, but they will be laid before the Cabinet to-day.

—William Varley, better known in New York as "Reddy the Blacksmith," a notorious thief and desperado, has been captured in California by a couple of New York detectives, and is now on his way eastward for trial.

—President Ames, of the Union Pacific Railroad, denies that any bonds were issued by that corporation in excess of the legal amount, and that the issue, in fact, falls short of the amount allowed by law nearly one million dollars.

—Judge McCunn, of New York, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus, directing Superintendent Kennedy to bring the English forgers, Harwood and Hatcher, into court. The forgers sailed for England on Saturday, and were therefore not produced.

—James H. Day, formerly private secretary to Colonel Ryan, arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, last Friday, with letters purporting to come from the Cuban Junta in New York, asking the Colonel to return to New York immediately with Day. Ryan, suspecting the letter was a forgery, accused Day of treachery, which the latter was finally compelled to admit, whereupon Ryan gave him an unmerciful horsewhipping. Day, on his knees, begged for mercy, but none was shown him. The guests rushed in and took the whip away from the Colonel, and thus saved the fellow from further injury.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A joint committee of the Atlantic and Anglo-American Companies, and the Directors of the New York and Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, have made a further reduction of the tariff between any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and New York, commencing on Tuesday, August 10, 1869. Thirty shillings sterling, or seven dollars and a half, gold, for ten words, three shillings sterling, or seventy-five cents, gold, for each extra word. Press messages half the above rates.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the agreement of July 16, made by the French Cable Company with the United States authorities, under which the landing of the cable at Duxbury was permitted.

J. Meredith Read, Jr., has received from the French government his exequatur as Consul-General of the United States at Paris.

In the Department of the Loire, sixty-two miners, who took part in the late riots in Saint Etienne and vicinity, have been sentenced to imprisonment.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The recent decree issued by the Spanish Government, in regard to the part taken by some of the clergy in the Carlist conspiracy, calls upon the bishops to report what steps they have taken to restrain such disloyalty, and to furnish to the Government the names of the conspirators. Bishops are required to issue their pastorals, requiring obedience to the laws within eight days.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The decree concerning the conduct of the clergy gives universal satisfaction. Up to the present moment the Bishops have maintained silence on the subject. A large number of circulars, issued by Don Carlos, and addressed to the bishops and clergy, inviting their co-operation, have been seized.

Balanzetuqua, the Carlist chieftain, after making a desperate resistance, was captured, tried by a court-martial, and shot. A band of Carlists were defeated last week at Mortinlegro. Nine were taken prisoners and shot on the spot by order of the officer commanding the Government troops. The act causes a great sensation here. Several parties of Carllsts, led by priests, have been defeated and dispersed.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—General Lesca arrived here last week in bad health, and has gone to San Diego for the baths.

Mr. Valts, a relative of one of the United States Consuls in Cuba, who was recently arrested and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, has been released, at the intercession of Consul-General Plumb, and sailed for New York in the steamer Columbia.

Official reports state that there are now few rebels in the jurisdiction of Las Tunas and Holquin. A convoy of provisions reached the town of Las Tunas and relieved the garrison, who were suffering from scarcity. The troops recently surprised a body of insurgents at Dezuganos and killed forty.

An Important Army Order.

The following order was published yesterday:—

GENERAL ORDERS No. 60, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1869.—A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the 15th of September, and continue its sessions from time to time, at such places as the board may determine, to practically test the systems of tactics heretofore adopted for the artillery, cavalry, and infantry arms of the service, to reconcile all differences, to select the best forms of command of drum and bugle signals, and to submit for the approval of the War Department, at as early a date as practicable, the approved copies, in order that they may be printed in an uniform and convenient edition, and published for the government of the army and militia of the United States.

The board will be composed as follows:—

Major-General J. M. Schofield, United States Army; Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Patten, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry; Brevet Major-General Wesley Merritt, Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Cavalry; Major James Van Voast, 18th Infantry; Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, Major First Artillery.

General Schofield may detail one or more officers of his command to assist in the labor of compilation, and may detail any member of general service recruits to prepare the necessary record.

The Adjutant-General of the army will submit to the board all proceedings of former boards, and manuscript tactics on file in his office, and also such communications as may assist the board in its labor. The board may, by themselves or by committee, visit any military garrisons in the Military Division of the Missouri, to practically test their tactics, and may call for any written reports that they may require from any officer of the army. It is desirable that they should submit the result of their labors on or before February 1, 1870.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Invitation to the President to Attend the Macon Fair—General Lee to Meet Him—Splendid Political Results Predicted.

The following card of invitation has been received by a high official in Washington:—

OFFICE OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF GEORGIA, MACON, Ga. Aug. 6.—Sir:—The executive committee which represents the corporate authority of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and which is composed of thirty agriculturalists from all sections of the State, have instructed me to invite you to attend the next annual meeting and fair of the society, to be held in this city the beginning of November next. The President of the United States, the ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and heads of departments, the members of both houses of Congress, the principal generals of the two late contending armies, the Governors of the several States, distinguished editors and successful writers on agriculture, and eminent practical agriculturalists among all sections of the Union, have been invited to attend. Arrangements are being made with the great through lines of travel by which visitors from the remotest sections can come to Macon and return for one fare. The widespread and increasing interest felt in the coming exhibition will make it an American rather than a Southern fair. The committees feel confident that this great industrial exhibition may be made, by the free intercourse of learned and liberal-minded men from the late hostile sections of the Union the means of doing away with the prejudices engendered by the war, and of uniting more firmly and certainly the States of the Union.

They have with great unanimity instructed me to urge your acceptance. I trust you will agree with the committee that when a large concourse of people from all sections of the United States shall witness the meeting and exchange of civilities between distinguished and trusted men from all sections, we shall see the great and idolized chieftains of the two late contending armies meet and shake hands on the same platform, surrounded by the emblems as well as the implements of husbandry; shall literally see the spear turned into pruning-hook and the sword into ploughshare; shall actually witness a restoration of the union of the hearts of the people. Much, very much, will be accomplished for the country, which has not been done by laws and garrisons. I appealto you as a patriot, holding high position, to give this interesting occasion the influence of your presence and counsels. This invitation is given thus early with the hope that you will feel constrained, with a timely forethought, so to east the attention of all your business and social affairs, that nothing shall interfere with your certain attendance. If you will come and give me notice of your arrival in the city, you shall have every attention and assistance in finding comfortable quarters. Very respectfully,

D. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

Political.

—The revenue returns yesterday amounted to nearly one million dollars.

—The Hon. James M. Kavanaugh, Dem., has been re-elected delegate to Congress from the Territory of Montana.

—The Atlanta *New Era* strongly urges that the expelled negro members of the Georgia Legislature be restored to their seats.

—A Wilmington, N. C., despatch states that Eagles (colored) was elected to the Legislature on the 5th instant by 400 majority.

—Robert Robinson is the Republican candidate for District Judge of the Sixth district of California, composed of the counties of Sacramento and Yolo.

—We have not yet seen complete official returns of the election of Congressmen in Virginia; but it appears now that Mr. R. S. Ayer (Wells Republican) has been elected in the First district, instead of D. M. Norton (Independant Republican, colored), as heretofore reported.

—A San Francisco despatch of August 6 says:—"Efforts are being made to organize a People's party in this city, to nominate a ticket for city and county offices. Reform is demanded, and it is deemed necessary to take the offices of the city out of the hands of the politicians."

—A Madison (Wis.) despatch of the 31st ultimo has the following political gossip:—

If half the reports are true, there is a lively row in the camp of the Democracy in this State, involving serious disagreements among the leaders as to the course to be pursued, the place and time to hold the State Convention, and other matters. It is said that the Milwaukee regency have resolved to hold the convention there, instead of at the capital, whereat members residing here were so indignant as to resign. One Democratic paper predicts a Republican majority this fall of 20,000, and roundly berates the party managers. The discussion of the claims of different candidates for places on the Republican ticket is becoming quite lively at this time. General Atwood seems to be a little ahead for Governor.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 05	MOON SETS	9 08
SUN SETS	7 05	HIGH WATER	4 00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, G. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Main	Southampton	New York	July 27
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 27
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	July 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	July 30
Java	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Lafayette	Brest	New York	July 31
Atalanta	London	New York	July 31
Westphalia	Havre	New York	July 31
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	July 31

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 10
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 10
Ohio	Baltimore	Bremen	Aug. 11
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 11
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nassau	Aug. 12
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 14
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 17
Zazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Emma Muir, Crosby, London, Peter Wright & Sons.
Dan. barque Thor, Dam, Hull, Eng., J. F. Bazley & Co.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, Weymouth, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Martha, Freeman, Roxbury, do.
Schr H. J. Holloway, Thompson, Fall River, do.
Schr Lizzie Maull, Buehler, Fall River, do.
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Boston, do.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, Middletown, do.
Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Wickford, do.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr Margie, Hareenbrook, Providence, do.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence, do.
Schr James English, Barker, Providence, do.
Schr M. Reinhart, Heand, Portsmouth, do.
Schr M. E. Carlisle, Porter, Dighton, Knight & Sons.
Schr L. Van Brunt, Wines, Georgetown, D. C., do.
Schr G. W. Rawley, Rawley, Newburyport, do.
Schr Congress, York, Portland, do.
Schr R. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Fred. Spofford, Turner, Somerset, R. H. Powell.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers—Mr. E. Gallup, wife, and son; D. W. O'Brien and wife; Mrs. Abbott and two children; Mr. Kramer and wife; Mr. Doane; Mr. E. C. Mansfield; Mr. Stevens and wife; Messrs. S. A. Boyden; O. Adams; J. Berlin; Wm. Butterfield; A. Holbrook; Preston Preble; Hayward Lee; W. Davidson; Henry Gapper; J. S. Cooper; O. H. Webb; R. B. Gilmore; Miss Ella Ward; Miss Margaret Ward; Miss Mary Ward. Passed, off Merris Liston's, two barques, and schr Ida Miller; off Reedy Island, barque Ada, brigs Mentor, Chas. Miller, from Richmond, Me., and barque Assunto; also, several loaded schooners, bound up.

Steamer Fanita, Berry, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Norw. barque Dryaden, Gabrsed, 54 days from London, with mdse. to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, 17 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Brig F. A. Heath, Williams, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Levi Stevens, Stevens, from Boston, in ballast to Andenried, Norton & Co.

Brig Hattie B., Dodge, 3 days from Boston.

Schr C. C. Clark, Crook, 17 days days from St. Andreas, with cocoanuts to Phillips & Bro.

Schr Onward, Bunker, 15 days from Hillsboro', N. S., with plaster to J. Souder & Co.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Adams, from Charleston, with lumber to C. Baker & Co.—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Hattie Ellen, Dix, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Ida Lewis, Heustis, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr W. Slater, Carr, from Newburyport, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bowley & Co.

Schr R. J. Conner, Perdeu, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bowley & Co.

Schr F. Spofford, Hatter, from Boston.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from Hartford.

Schr Vernal, Sawyer, from Newburyport.

Schr C. E. Paige, Dandy, from Boston.

Schr S. W. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Hartford.

Schr J. W. Hall, Hall, from Boston.

Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Hartford.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Fall River.

Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, from Boston.

Schr C. E. Smith, Hanson, from Norwich.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 10.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Quaker City, with timber, for New York.
Sansecia, with coal, for New York.
Yanoe, with coal, for New York.
J. Stickney & Co., with coal, for New Castle.
Baltimore Co. No. 141, with pig iron, for Cooper's creek.
Harry and Pearl, with coal, for Wilmington.
Edward Lippincott, with coal to order.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamer Novelty, Wilcox, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Astrea, Hellul, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 27th ult.
Barque Comet, Petrie, hence for London, passed Deal 27th ult.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 5th inst.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steamers furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.
6 3 thstu8m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows,
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders, and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

BLANK BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WINDOW SCREEN.
A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 50 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession
Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE PLOWMAN
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia
3 25
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. A. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.
ARCH STREET THEATRE,
FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9,
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2:30,
announcing the great Chief of Minstrelsy,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS,
composed of 26 Famous Artists,
on their Sixteenth Triumphant Annual Tour, enlarged, improved, remodelled for 1868-69, introducing nightly more variety, more brilliancy, more originality, more real merit, and giving greater satisfaction than any two combined Troupes travelling.
Doors open at 7. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission as usual at this theatre.
8 6 tf CHARLES H. DUPREZ, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

HOSIERY GOODS.
J. WILLIAM HOFMAN
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
7 1 2m No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut streets.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
4 23 6m W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other Fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent
" 100 " .....3 "
" 500 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or, eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERGY.

After the expulsion of Isabella II the Spanish Provisional Government proved its own wisdom and gave promise that a new era was indeed to be inaugurated by guaranteeing religious liberty. Spain has for centuries been the stronghold of clerical supremacy and religious bigotry, and even in our day it seemed as if it would be impossible to overthrow them. Indeed, it yet remains to be seen whether the victory is complete, and the principal troubles of the newly organized government appear to arise from the open as well as the secret hostility of the Church party. The ascendancy of the clergy in Spain has been a problem for philosophers and statesmen even more than for the students of ecclesiasticism. Buckle, who was perhaps better fitted than any man of our day to give the subject a fair, impartial, and critical examination; looking at it with the unprejudiced eyes of a cool, cautious, and unbiassed philosopher; weighing carefully each fact, and linking them with judicial fairness into a strong link of evidence, has given it as his deliberate opinion that the decline of Spain from her once proud position as the first power in Europe was due principally, if not solely, to the influence of the priesthood; and deducing his opinion from the wide array of facts which he brings together, he comes to the conclusion that religious intolerance is ingrained in the very nature of the people, and that consequently there is no hope that they will ever rise above it, or ever wish to free themselves from it. Whether this last opinion is correct or not remains to be seen: the problem is now in process of solution, and the half reconstructed government is already engaged in a contest with the clergy, and it is impossible to tell now which side will ultimately get the upper hand.

The new constitution made a concession to the clergy by recognizing the Catholic as the national religion—an error that was perhaps unavoidable, although it is likely that a bolder policy in the beginning would prevent trouble in the future. Still, it was a tremendous step in advance for such a country as Spain to do this much; and in guaranteeing the freedom of all forms of religion, the Roman clergy will be obliged to contend for the supremacy of their particular creed on something like equal terms. Religious tyranny of any kind, whether Protestant or Catholic, is the most onerous and degrading, as well as the most difficult to overturn, that mankind has to suffer under; and to overthrow the political influence of the clergy is the first and most important step in national progress and enlightenment. Austria took this step when, under the guidance of the enlightened statesman who is now placed at the head of her affairs, the concordat was revoked, and the interference of the clergy in civil affairs was forbidden. England took such a step when she disestablished the Irish Church in spite of the vigorous opposition of her Episcopal hierarchy; and that the English clergy are as intolerant, bigoted, and opposed to liberal ideas as are those of Rome, was sufficiently demonstrated by their action in regard to this great measure of reform. It is fair to presume that both in England and Austria a permanent step in advance has been made, and that there will be no retrogression: the situation in Spain, however, shows a great experiment still in progress, with the result doubtful. It may be true that revolutions never go backwards, but they sometimes succumb, and although the influences of the present overturning of old ideas in Spain cannot fail to have a great effect on the future of the nation a relapse into political and religious despotism is neither impossible nor altogether improbable.

The present government does not command the respect of the people like one designed to be a permanency, and the public mind is consequently in a feverish state, impatient to know what is to be done next, and in a condition eminently favorable to the schemes of demagogues and intriguers of all kinds. The recent Carlist demonstration was brought about by the clergy, and although the plot was promptly suppressed, it shows plainly the danger that threatens the new system. The government has shown its appreciation of the real cause of the outbreak by adopting a line of policy towards the clergy that will probably make them careful hereafter how they commit themselves. The bishops are called upon to report what steps they have taken to restrain disloyalty, and to furnish to the government the names of the conspirators, and they are also required to issue their pastorals within eight days, requiring obedience to the laws. The cable informs us that the decree concerning the conduct of the clergy gives general satisfaction, but that thus far the bishops have maintained silence on the subject. The government has the upper hand at present, certainly, but the question is, How long will it maintain it? The Cortes will assemble in October, and its principal business will be to elect a king. With a strong and liberal monarch on the throne, who will keep himself entirely free from all clerical influences, the liberties of Spain will probably be assured; but with a weak or bigoted ruler the clerical powers will certainly again come into power, and will make strenuous efforts to maintain their position for the future.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The next great railway enterprise of the world promises to be the construction of a Northern Pacific Railroad, running nearly parallel with the Union and Central Pacific, through a region some three or four hundred miles further north than the iron link which now connects the shores of our ocean-bound republic. The proposed route is now being carefully examined by the members of an exploring party, whose report, if satisfactory to Eastern capitalists, will at once place this gigantic enterprise on a good financial basis, and lead to its speedy success. In the States east of the Mississippi, several great trunk lines, scarcely more than a hundred miles apart, are now absolutely necessary to facilitate internal travel and commerce, and in the Far West at least three are required for the proper development of its varied resources. The Union or Central road is now substantially completed. Many projects for a Southern Pacific Railway over various routes are under consideration, and the claims of the Northern Pacific to support will soon be forcibly presented. Congress has authorized the extension of aid in the shape of large donations of valuable land, but as its mineral resources were not well known at the time the existing Pacific Railway system was devised, no bonds or money were granted, and from present indications the requisite capital must be obtained from private capitalists.

The new route will traverse the most productive and desirable portion of our western domain. It is substantially the region traversed by the Lewis and Clark expedition, organized by Jefferson more than sixty years ago, which first gave authentic information to the American people and the world in regard to the character of the vast regions lying to the northwest. Subsequently, when the various Pacific Railroad projects were subjected to accurate governmental investigation, some eighteen or twenty years ago, the engineers and officers selected to examine the northern route reported that it was entirely practicable, and that it traversed many districts which could easily be rendered extremely productive by careful culture. The climate is comparatively mild on account of the depression of the mountain system near our northern boundary. The reduced elevation more than compensates for the high latitude, and no serious obstructions need be feared from snow storms. Nature seems to have marked out the northern route as the proper one for a great national highway, because the navigable streams of the Atlantic and Pacific here make the nearest approach to each other; and by the construction of a railway only a few hundred miles in length, it would be entirely practicable to convey bulky merchandise, by combined land and water transportation, across the entire continent. It has another advantage in the fact that communication between the western coast of Oregon with Japan and China is more direct than the route westward from San Francisco. Besides, agriculture over many portions of this line will need none of the assistance from irrigation which American farmers are slow to give, and abundant crops can be ensured by the culture with which they are already familiar. As Minnesota is now in many respects the best and greatest of our wheat-growing States, so other districts of equal fertility and of immense extent will be opened up. Nor are mineral treasures wanting. The mines of Idaho and Montana are of unexampled richness. For several years past they have contributed the principal portion of native gold received by our mints, and some of their quartz mines may hereafter be profitably and productively worked for ages to come.

It is a settled law of emigration that men follow isothermal lines with wonderful exactitude in their migratory movements. As a consequence, in the natural course of things, the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad will become the home of millions of the descendants of the present population of New England, New York, the northern portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the northern nations of Europe. This thrifty race works wonders wherever it goes. Possessing indomitable industry, dauntless courage, and great inventive powers, it utilizes every available resource with amazing rapidity, and builds up every region it occupies with unerring certainty. It will be by no means surprising if thirty years hence the region under consideration bears the same relation to the trans-Missouri region that the northern portions of the Union east of the Missouri bear to the States that occupy a more southern latitude. And a railway that penetrates the Yankee-land of the Far West need have no fear of procuring plenty of freight and passengers.

We have already published several articles descriptive of portions of the route of the great new enterprise. A letter appears in our columns to-day, which gives a vivid picture of the forests and sea-coast of Oregon, and conveys a realizing sense of the future greatness of that distant portion of the Union.

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES.

The first result of the successful landing of the French cable is a reduction of the rates on the old lines, and with the competition that will be excited we may expect still further reductions and a corresponding increase in the business done by the ocean telegraph companies. At present the charges are so exorbitant that the cables are not employed at all by a great number of persons who would be willing to pay reasonably high rates for the transmission of ordinary despatches. The Government, wealthy business houses, and the newspapers are now almost the only customers of the cable companies; and these are obliged to use the lines and pay the prices whether or no. With a multiplication of the cables the tariff will necessarily be lowered and the business will be greatly increased, to the manifest advantage of the public. The newspapers will be enabled to obtain longer and more interesting despatches, and thousands of messages will be transmitted by the public at large where one is at present. If it is found that those lines already in operation are crowded, others will be projected, and in after years there is a likelihood that a dozen cables instead of three will unite this continent with Europe; and care will be taken that those constructed in future shall not be wholly under the control of foreign governments. The new tariff of charges on the old cable lines, which will go into operation to-day, will be thirty shillings sterling, or seven dollars and a half in gold, for ten words, and three shillings sterling, or seventy-five cents in gold, for each extra word. Press messages will be sent at half these rates.

Annexation makes quiet progress in the lands to the north of us. The Blue Noses and the Kanucks alike are slowly recognizing the principle of "manifest destiny," and swelling the ranks of the annexation party. The Governor-General of the New Dominion recently delivered an address at a banquet given in his honor at Quebec, in the course of which he gave a very unsatisfactory reason for the diminution of the British forces in the provinces, and then announced that the Dominion is now virtually independent, and at liberty at any time to break loose from the mother country and enter into "some other form of alliance." We have frequently had semi-official assurances that Great Britain would be glad to get rid of her possessions in North America, and now that Sir John Young has spoken so freely and candidly, there can be no doubt upon the subject. The rapid diffusion of the annexation spirit may now be anticipated. It will probably assume at first the guise of a movement towards independence, but independence means ultimately nothing more nor less than absorption by the United States.

The Mobile Riot.—At last we have received another version of the disturbances which took place in Mobile, Alabama, on the evening of Thursday last, and we now find that the first report was grossly, and without doubt purposely, incorrect. The trouble was commenced by the appearance at the Republican meeting of a notoriously quarrelsome man, who opened the onslaught by firing his pistol. The meeting was twice compelled to disperse, and when it was broken up the second time, the crowd of Rebels pursued the retreating Republicans, firing into them as they left the scene of murder. It is about time that these spasmodic outbursts of treason were put an end to.

Ryan, the Liberator, has at last accomplished something. He has administered a severe horsewhipping to one Day, his quondam private secretary, whom he had accused of an attempt to entice him into the United States, within reach of the process of the Federal courts. Men who make as much bluster as Ryan generally achieve something about as brilliant and commendable as the thrashing of an unarmed man within an inch of his life.

OBITUARY.

Charles C. Little.

Mr. Charles C. Little, the senior partner of the well-known publishing firm of Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, died after an illness of several months, at his residence in Cambridge, to which he had recently returned from a trip to the milder climate of the South. He has resided in Cambridge for thirty-five years past, and leaves a widow with four children—the former the daughter of the late Hon. Henry Wheaton, a standard writer on international law.

Mr. Little was born July 25, 1799, at Kennebunk, Me., and had celebrated his seventieth birthday shortly before his death. He was indeed the architect of his own fortune, starting in life as a boy in a shipping house in Boston. He soon sailed to Charleston, S. C., spent a winter there, and then returned to Boston. He now entered the bookstore of Carter, Hilliard & Co., and by his invaluable services in time became a partner in the firm of Hilliard, Gray, Little & Wilkins. He dissolved these relations in 1837, when he associated himself with the late James Brown as Charles Little & Co., and their publications have comprised some of the first works in this country. Mr. Little was President of the Charles River National Bank, a trustee of Mount Auburn Cemetery, and held other responsible positions. He was a man of marked personal and social virtues.

SICKLES.

A Movement to Defeat His Confirmation.

Some of the personal and political enemies of Daniel E. Sickles, in and out of the Republican party, have been quietly organizing a movement to defeat his nomination as Minister to Spain before the Senate. The charges relied upon are trumped up from his past political career and also from his private life. None of them are new, and nearly all of them have already appeared in a certain New York newspaper. General Sickles seems to have been apprehensive of something of this kind before leaving for Madrid. He did not, of course, anticipate any serious difficulty when his name should come before the Senate for confirmation, because he believed that his friends there would be strong enough to put him through. He thought it best, however, to leave the matter in charge of a friend, which he did. That gentleman wrote to Senator Sumner a few days ago calling his attention to the organized attack being made upon General Sickles, and in reply received a letter to-day wherein Mr. Sumner, after speaking in warm terms of the ability of General Sickles and his fitness for the mission to which he has been appointed, gives assurance that so far as he (Sumner) is personally concerned, he will do all he can to secure the confirmation of General Sickles. He also expresses the opinion that there will be no opposition to him in the Committee on Foreign Relations, except from the Democratic members thereof, nor in the Senate, except from the same side of the house, all of which is to be expected. —*Wash. cor. N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 305 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1869.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

8 9 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Question for discussion—"Has the time come when total abstinence should be made a political issue?"

Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of E. M. Bruce, Esq.

The public are invited. 8 9 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE, No. 715 LOMBARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1869.

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE again issues its call to the Leagues of this State, and to the citizens who are yet disfranchised, earnestly urging them to attend the Annual Meeting of the League, which will convene in Huidekoper's Hall, MEADVILLE, on TUESDAY, August 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The many startling events which have transpired since our last meeting make the approaching one, which will be the fifth annual session of the League, of more importance than any we have ever held. The Great Republican Party is triumphant; the Great Military Chief of the Age is President of the Nation; the Constitution of the United States is amended, and its ratification by the requisite number of States so nearly completed that we may claim it as an accomplished fact; and black men are voters and fill offices of trust, honor, and emolument.

At the coming meeting of the League, the most vital issues must be met and fully discussed; the gravest subjects must be presented, subjects involving our present peace, political and social condition as well as our security for the future. Our destiny, by the will of God, appears to be indissolubly bound to that of our native country.

With it we will rise—with it we may fall. The unfolding of the broad platform of equal political rights, with equal political privileges, opens to us all the responsibilities and duties of the citizen which tyrants have long denied us, and to-day we constitute a part of the great governing power of the republic.

Not as in days past does the League now summon you—not to aid the fleeing fugitive, nor to shield him from the gory grip of the inhuman kidnapper or the official clutch of the debased United States mercenary. Neither is it to petition Congress for rights denied, grievances to be redressed, person and property to be protected, or freedom and life to be secured. Nor is it to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a bill to secure us in the right of unmolested travel in railroad cars throughout this Commonwealth; a right which was denied by reason of our color—and which, through the instrumentality of a committee of the League, we now enjoy, in defiance of the prejudice of the dominant classes, and in defiance of others still more unmanly, who, being prompted by envy and personal malignity, lent their fruitless efforts, even at the jeopardy of this great right, to embarass the League in its endeavors to secure this just act of legislation. It is to the call of *Men, Brothers,* and *American Citizens* that you are summoned. You are called to meet this living important crisis, which unparalleled events, the rending in twain of the "cord of caste," the overturning of oppression, and the judgment of God have forced upon the nation.

You are called upon to calmly consider and resolutely adopt some feasible, practical plan, by which we may mass the vote of our people to uphold and sustain intact the Republican party and those noble men, representatives of that courage and heroism which have saved the nation: men who in the Congress of the United States and in the State Legislatures unflinchingly met the question raised by the life-long enemies of our race and of the country, as to the right of the colored men throughout the North to vote, and to exercise all other rights enjoyed by virtue of citizenship.

Come from your workshops, from your fields of labor, from the factory, the school-house, and farm. Come from your homes and families. For this occasion let our ministers leave their pulpits, our working men their avocations, and our professional men their duties.

Let our thoughtful, active, vigilant men come together and so completely organize and combine that not a vote shall be lost, but that they may be polled to crush the enemies of law and order—of Union and Liberty.

To the great principles which animate the Republican party we stand pledged by every tie of honor and gratitude.

To God, Liberty and our Country, over the broken chains and crushed manacles that bound the limbs of millions, we have written our deathless adherence.

By order of the Executive Board.

WILLIAM NESBIT, President.

William D. Forten, Corresponding Sec'y.

Delegates and others who expect to attend the meeting are requested to forward their names to the Secretary without delay, that needful arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

Return passes have been secured on the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania Central, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, and excursion tickets will be issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad through to Williamsport. Due notice will be given of other railroad arrangements. 8 4 12t

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30stuthsm

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1039 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 51 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

LOST.

LOST, ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 6th inst., a check on the Manufacturers' Bank, drawn by A. J. Gallagher in favor of R. Hilt for one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. Finder will please return to DAVID R. HILT,
1t* No. 117 S. FOURTH Street.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARDING FOR GROWN PERSONS.—Fifteen minutes' ride of the city by rail. Desirable location. Address H. H., Evening Telegraph Office. 8 10 6t*

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDden having anything to do with a note of Two Hundred or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, drawn to my order by J. SWARTZ, J. KELLY, endorser.
1t* P. BEAGAN.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, N. W. COR. OF ARCH AND SEVENTH.

The Directors, in announcing their REMOVAL to this location, with increased facilities for business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public, believing the advantages to the assured are equal to those offered by any other Company.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
T. E. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
8 mo. 6th, 1869. 8 10 6t

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS OFFERED AT

NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 8 2 1mrp

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

CLOTHING.

THE SEASON

IS GETTING LATER AND LATER

EVERY DAY,

AND BEFORE LONG WILL BE

OUT OF SEASON ALTOGETHER

Both in season and out of season

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Are diligently pushing things in the great work of keeping the people supplied with

THE BEST OF CLOTHES

AT

THE LOWEST OF PRICES.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES

NOW GOING! GOING!! GOING!!!

And soon they will be GONE! GONE!! GONE!!!

Summer Satisfaction
Safely sought from the
Sweltering and suffering of the
Sunshiny season in the
SUMMER SUITS of
SPLENDID STYLES

NOW SELLING AT SHAMEFULLY LOW PRICES,

To close out the

STUPENDOUS SUMMER STOCK

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

Perryville Station, Pennsylvania RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND,

with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and orchestra.

Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf, On WEDNESDAY, August 11, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets.....$3 00
Gentleman and Lady..... 5 00

Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESTNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion. 8 9 2t

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

Lodges and Encampments of the I. O. O. F.

MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. 8 6 9t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7 10 A. M.	At 6 30 A. M.
" 9 10 A. M.	" 8 00 A. M.
" 11 00 A. M.	" 10 00 A. M.
" 1 30 P. M.	" 12 30 Noon.
" 3 30 P. M.	" 2 15 P. M.
" 4 20 P. M.	" 4 00 P. M.
" 6 20 P. M.	" 5 35 P. M.
" 7 40 P. M.	" 7 10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1 00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent.
8 6 22t

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., New York. | Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

EDUCATIONAL.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY, S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper portion of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthst

"THE HILL," SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES.

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stores, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Boyer, Burgess, Waite, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HON'S.—Judge Hallowell, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boyer, C. F. Norton, I. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dorr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mw2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 6. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 23, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 430 CHESNUT St. 8 6 2m

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

References—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3813 CHESTNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal.

8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,

8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

7 27 6w

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 15.

7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.

For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.

The Fall Term of this institution will begin September 2.

7 31 s 4t* R. L. DASHIELL, President.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CLARET WINES.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

High and Medium Grade Clarets,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD,

And bottled here at one-third less cost than same Wines imported in Glass.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE IMPORTERS,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at 86½ to 87 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.

Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?

Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.

POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO., S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. G. FORD & CO., Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HEBERTON, Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON, Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO., No. 323 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS, 8 7 stuth 1m4p No. 313½ Walnut street.

NEW SPICED SALMON, FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Advices from the Surveying Party—Their Examination of the Western Terminus—The Inland Seas of Washington Territory—Timber and Coal in Abundance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TER., July 11, 1869.

The surveying party entrusted with an exploration of the western section of the Northern Pacific Railroad are now earnestly at work upon their task.

On the morning of the 7th we left Portland, Oregon, and took the steamer down the Willamette river into the Columbia, and thence into the Cowlitz river, another tributary of the broad Columbia, landing at Monticello, three miles above its mouth, about noon. We took stage there, passed over a very hilly region, and arrived at Olympia on the evening of the 8th. We have devoted the intervening days to the examination of the waters and harbors of Puget Sound, and the whole upper portion of the Strait of Fuca, in the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. This company, with most commendable foresight and enterprise, not only run steamers upon the Columbia river and its branches, but have built railroads at the several portages, and constructed steamers for Pend d'Oreille and other lakes. By their route, the gold and furs reach the Pacific, and return supplies are shipped to the miners.

In our trip on those waters, we saw Tacomah, about half way to Seattle, Seattle, Port Gamble Port Ludlow, Port Townshend; and Bellingham Bay. On our return we stopped at Victoria and looked into the Bay of Port Discovery, and a second time touched at Port Townshend, as a necessity, after clearing from the foreign port of Victoria, thanks to the arbitrary astronomical line of boundary between British Columbia and the United States.

We paid a flying visit to a coal mine some miles back of Seattle, by the side of Lake Washington—or more exactly, a riding, rowing, and trudging trip, and made a hasty examination. This coal appears to be good for steamers, and is solid enough to bear transportation, and there are other like veins in the neighborhood. The coal mines at Bellingham Bay have been worked for some time with a force of sixty men. On our visit they were engaged in pumping and drawing out water, the mine having been flooded to extinguish an accidental fire. The price of coal here has been $6 per ton, and at Victoria $4. There is good reason to believe that bituminous coal of fair quality exists in veins of five feet or more all along the eastern shores of Puget Sound for a long distance; but its fair development will not occur until the shriek of the locomotive is heard by these far western shores, and fleets of swift ships bear the cargoes of nations into these waters. Beyond all question the coal production, anthracite and bituminous, of the region west of the Cascades, in Washington Territory, will be found ample for full supplies of ocean and other steamers, and for all the wants of the teeming population soon to be settled upon the fine soil and grand waters of this almost unknown district.

Like our party, every man who comes here from the Atlantic seaboard, and steams for the first time through these waters, will be astonished at the vastness of the scale upon which nature has created these harborages, and become aware how weak were his geographical ideas of their magnitude and future importance. The extent and value of the navigable waters of Puget Sound, Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, Rosario's Straits, Canal de Haro, Gulf of Georgia, and the main Straits of Juan de Fuca, can only be comprehended by an actual sail over their broad waters.

All the channels and bays, with very little exception, are wide and deep, so deep, in fact, that their depth is objectionable—not for sailing, but for anchoring. The harbor of Olympia is exceptional, as that town was originally laid out not for a seaport, but in view of the canoe trade. There is no navigation here at low tide; but at high tide, which ranges from twelve to eighteen feet, pretty large vessels can come up to the piers. A mile-and-a-half below, the water is deep enough for the largest vessels. The harbor of Seattle (*See-at-tel*) is deep enough for all vessels, and so are the other harbors of Puget Sound, excepting "Useless Harbor," so named on account of its shallows.

The Coast Survey measurements of these waters gives a slight idea of their magnitude. The Straits of Juan de Fuca are 161 miles; Rosario Straits, Canal de Haro, Gulf of Georgia, etc., 627 miles; Admiralty Inlet, 334 miles; Puget Sound, 280 miles; Hood's Canal, 192 miles, making in all 1594 nautical miles, equivalent to 1833 statute miles. The name Hood's Canal conveys an erroneous idea. It is a large body of deep water, deep enough for the heaviest ships in the world, and nowhere less than several miles in width. The unmentioned channels that are shown on ordinary maps are usually several miles wide at the narrowest; and looking out into the Straits of Fuca is just like looking out on the ocean. These inland seas and the fresh-water Lake Washington are seldom obstructed by ice for any length of time in winter, owing to the mildness of the winters and the great depth of the water. These bays are important, even now, in connection with the heavy lumbering business of this region. There are already ten sawmill establishments on the sound, and it is safe to say that their daily product is over half a million feet. The markets are San Francisco, China, the Sandwich Islands, etc. "Lumbering" must long remain the staple business, and the amount of timber easily accessible to these waters is enormous. The trees are not only numerous, but gigantic. Many of them are five feet in diameter and 250 feet high. We measured some eight feet in diameter, and have seen stumps more than ten feet across. The fir of this country is admirably adapted to ship-building. A number of ships have been built out-and out of this timber, and ship-building must become a great business on these waters. No country in the world can have greater advantages in connection with this business, as labor from China will be far cheaper on this coast than the wages paid in the Eastern States. Indeed, with the exception of the unusual depths of these inland seas—from ten to fifty and more fathoms, preventing convenient anchorage—the navigation among these islands and peninsulas of Washington Territory is almost a perfect thing of its kind. So much of it is protected from the heavy swell, that steamboats tow rafts of timber considerable distances.

A closing word about the climate of this district. The influence of the Pacific stream of warm water from the equatorial regions ameliorates the climate all along this coast on the west side of the Cascade Mountains to such a marked degree as to be the chief characteristic. As delicate flowers as the pansy grow all winter in the open air, although this section is five hundred miles to the northward of Philadelphia. The thermometer averages about ten degrees higher in the winter and eight degrees lower in the summer than in New York. Much more rain falls here than with you in the East, and much more than on the coast further south. It is 58 inches per annum here; whereas in Philadelphia it is less than 40, and in San Francisco only 22. Snow seldom falls deeper than 15 inches, and does not lie any length of time.

NEMO.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1869.

Yesterday morning a gang of workmen commenced enclosing the ground for

The New Post Office.

The stakes only were driven; the work of excavation is to be begun next week. As Mr. Mullett, the supervising architect, has allowed two years for the completion of the Post Office, this initiatory delay counts for nothing. The line for the new building has been laid out by Mr. McLean, the city surveyor, and will occupy 300 feet on Broadway, 300 on Park Row, and 150 of the semi-circle at the southern end of the Park. When the basin, where the fountain disports itself, is removed, it will pass into the hands of the city; and if the city representatives could only wash their hands therein, and effect a moral ablution, the new City Hall would be the last monument to fraud that we should have.

The Tailors of New York.

their numbers swollen by a deputation of three hundred from Newark, held a mass meeting yesterday morning in the Park. A stand for the accommodation of speakers was run up, and there were bands of music and flaunting flags. The latter were adorned with such mottoes as, "No slavery in a free country," "Strike for our rights," "Everything is lovely and the 'goose' hangs high," "A tailor is ten-tenths of a man," etc. Every small crowd in City Hall Park instantaneously becomes the nucleus of a large one. In the present you might have imagined, at a distance, that the Cubans, who, for so many months, have been embellishing with their presence the fronts of our hotels, were holding an indignation meeting, and that Oakey Hall was presiding. Speeches were made, and shears—I should say cheers—rent the air. After the speeches were over the tailors formed into line and marched through the principal streets, reaching, early in the afternoon, their headquarters in Avenue A, near Houston street. A false rumor that last evening they were going to have a ball was started, but in truth they are too seriously disposed for dissipation. They declare that the present outbreak is only the natural climax of long-endured evils, that they have been working at starvation rates, and that their condition was but little better than that of the Southern slaves before the war. It may take ten tailors to make a man, but after that man is made there is a good deal of wear and tear in him, as the sentiments frantically applauded at yesterday's demonstration proved. In speaking of their employers, to use an elegant slangism, they "laid 'em out dirty!"

There is in this city an association of elegant and fashionable young men of all ages between eighteen and eight-and-twenty, who style themselves

The Wandering Minstrels.

and whose principal accomplishment consists in whistling. Of course there are all sorts and degrees of voices, from the wheezy whistle of the sallow consumptive to the sibilant mellifuousness of the deep-chested six-footer, sound in wind and limb, and worthy to be one of the Harvard Four. Solos, duos, trios, quartettes, and so on to an indefinite extent among the tettes, are producible by this Gideon's Band; and when they are in full blast their favorite entertainment is known as "Frog Pond," every one stationing himself at some designated locality, and imitating the sound of the frog ere he plunges beneath the wave. The headquarters of this singular club is a private and unsuspicious-looking club-house in West Sixteenth street.

We all know that virtue is not hereditary, for Adam and Eve, those old sinners, had none to bequeath us when they quitted Paradise. Such germs of it as survive in the hearts of impecunious young men of to-day, a

Benevolent Association Devoted to City Missions

is trying to fasten. The society has had a rough experience, however. It has been "hard lines" with them, indeed, although now the lines have begun to fall in pleasant places. It has established several free reading-rooms in different quarters of the city—a fact very little known here, and not known at all outside the city. Virtue is here made attractive to young men at the small initiation fee of ten cents, and sometimes at no initiation fee at all. Sad as it is, however, young men would rather pay a large initiation fee to vice than nothing at all to virtue. Wisdom's ways may be pleasant, but they are decidedly "slow."

To return to the free reading-rooms however, although there must be half-a-dozen of them in the city, they are slimly attended, and the young men who attend are for the most part those for whom they were not especially meant, and for whom the intoxicating bowl and the vortex of dissipation would never have presented supreme attractions. The benevolent society before mentioned, however, seems to think it has accomplished great results, and who would throw a damper upon it? That would be quiet as unkind as to discourage the getters-up of the Midnight Mission movement, because nine-tenths of the Magdalens who attend the meetings are irretrievably lost creatures, over whom all the waves and billows have long ago passed.

ALI BABA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Burnt-Cork Opera at the Arch.

Ethiopia still maintains the upper hand at the Arch, and last evening Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels made their appearance to a large audience. This troupe is large, and it contains a good proportion of competent negro delineators and instrumental musicians. It is weak in vocalists, and in this respect as well as in some others it falls considerably below the company that preceded it. The performance went off briskly last night, and a rather lengthy programme was gone through with to the satisfaction of the audience. We might perhaps object to the age of some of the jokes, but in doing that it would be necessary to pass condemnation on the whole burnt-cork persuasion, and as we have noticed that admirers of minstrelsy rather prefer a witticism after it has had the corners rounded off a little by wear and tear, there is no necessity for entering a very energetic protest. Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels will appear every evening this week.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 939 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—
CHARLES STOKES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and
UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE.
A very great reduction from former prices will be made, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all.
The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State.
YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM SARATOGA, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	$2 00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1 25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	90
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2 25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4 75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15 00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

REDUCED,
Reduced,
Reduced,
Reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Handsome Clothing,
Handsome Clothing,
Handsome Clothing,
Handsome Clothing.

PLEASE NOTICE.—We are anxious to close out our stock, it being extra large, fresh, and complete, and we want to alter our Building so as to gain more room. We will, therefore, during the month of August cut down the prices lower than ever.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

FORBES—LONG.—November 26, 1868, by Rev. John McLeod, Mr. CHARLES FORBES to Miss ANNIE LONG, both of this city.

RICHARDSON—RILEY.—On the evening of the 2d ultimo, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. JAMES S. RICHARDSON to Miss MAGGIE R. RILEY, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Riley, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

MANYPENNY.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. LOIS MANYPENNY, in the 91st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas P. Manypenny, Jenkintown, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday at 2 o'clock. Friends from Philadelphia will take the 1·45 train from Berks street station, N. P. R. R., and carriages will be in waiting at Jenkintown station.

MCCAULLEY.—On the 8th instant, CHARLES MCCAULLEY, aged 19 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. James McCaulley, No. 1124 Jackson street, at on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

PITNEY.—At Absecom, N. J., August 7, JONATHAN PITNEY, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Absecom, N. J., on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 10½ o'clock.

STOCKDALE.—On the 9th instant, LOUISA, daughter of Ellen and the late Percival Stockdale.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 331 S. Fifth street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire	"	$2 25
Children	"	1 25
Servants	"	1 50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 628 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

INSURANCE.

SPRING GARDEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
N. W. Cor. SIXTH and WOOD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets of the Company is published in compliance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, April, 1842:—

Real Estate	$10,375 00
Ground Rents Improved	2,694 50
Mortgages	375,377 22
Interest unpaid	150 00
U. S. Loans, 1881, 6 per cents	127,788 00
Philadelphia City Loans, 6 per cents	66,432 00
Temporary Loans, with full security	6,000 00
203 shares Stock N. Liberties Gas Co	5,904 00
200 shares Stock Man. National Bank	6,000 00
514 shares Stock Penn National Bank	18,212 00
100 shares Stock Commercial National Bank	5,825 00
561 shares Stock Spring Garden Fire In. Co	47,685 00
Cash	2,267 98
	$874,833 80

The Company has no suspended debts or unpaid fire losses.
The MORTGAGES held by the Company are all on first-class new property, in the improved parts of the City of Philadelphia, being first incumbrances, clear of ground rent or any other claims whatever, examined by and the valuation made by a Committee of the Board of Directors, at cash prices, previous to making the loans, the properties being worth separately FIFTY PER CENT over the mortgages, and the interests promptly paid.
This Company, in thirty-five years, has paid losses fire amounting to upwards of $1,500,000. So liberal has been the settlement of all claims that not a single case has occurred, since its organization, that the Company has permitted the insured to resort to a Court to seek payment.
INSURANCE
CAN BE EFFECTED AT THIS OFFICE AT AS LOW RATES as are consistent with security, and on as accommodating terms as with any other Fire Insurance Company of this city.
Applications made through the Post Office will always meet with immediate attention from the office.
INCORPORATED IN 1855.
Capital and Assets $622,057 48

DIRECTORS.

John H. Dohnert,	Henry M. Phillips,
David Woelpper,	Morton McMichael,
Charles Field,	George W. Hall,
Auley M. Park,	Charles H. Rodgers,
T. Wistar Brown,	Curwen Stoddart,
N. L. Hatfield, M. D.,	Robert Looney,
William S. Frederick,	John R. Carver,
Jesse Lee,	Owen B. Evans.
George Landell,	

JOHN H. DOHNERT, President.
JOHN A. FRY, Secretary. 8 7 3t

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS.
COFFIN & ALTEMUS,
No. 220 CHESNUT Street,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Aug. 9,
DOLAN'S WINTER QUEEN SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The attention of the trade is invited. 8 7 stuh3t*

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair, Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Transatlantic Steamship Cleopatra Lost at Sea—The Passengers and Crew Safe—The New York Railroad War—The Harvard Boat Crew Improving—Risings in Spain—Telegraphic Enterprises.

LOSS OF ANOTHER TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP.

The Cleopatra the Ill-fated Vessel—Passengers and Crew All Saved.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 10.—The steamship Cleopatra, Captain Donald, from Montreal for London, was totally lost near Trepassy, N. F., on Sunday night. The passengers and crew were all saved, and have arrived here.

The Germania and Cleopatra were both lost near the same place, near Trepassy, the former on Saturday last, and the latter on Sunday. No lives lost. The passengers of the Germania are still at Trepassy.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival at Queenstown of the Yacht Sappho.

By the Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—The American schr. yacht Sappho, owned by W. Douglass, of the New York Yacht Club, which left the lightship at Sandy Hook at 6·26 A. M. (New York time) July 28, arrived here last night at 9 o'clock precisely (Greenwich time), thus making the transatlantic voyage in 12 days 9 hours and 36 minutes. She reports light winds and foggy weather. All well on board.

Our Consul at Glasgow.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The *Evening Telegraph* (Liberal) of yesterday contained an editorial on the case of Haggerty, who was appointed American Consul at Glasgow. The writer, after paying a tribute to the uniform good faith of the American Executive, as far as Fenianism is concerned, justifies the refusal of the British Government to grant his exequatur.

President Grant had no notice of the record of Haggerty, and under the circumstances the Government had no option but to refuse to acknowledge him, and the justice of the refusal will doubtless be recognized at Washington.

Mr. Gladstone is again quite ill, and his condition causes anxiety among his friends.

Further failures are reported among firms in the cotton trade at Preston.

A Royal Assent.

The royal assent has been given to the bill for the purchase of the telegraph lines by the Government.

The Harvard Crew.

The Harvard boat crew were out again for practice last evening, and made faster time than at any previous trial, though they rowed against wind and tide. They used on this occasion the London Club boat. The crew was composed of Lyman, bow; Loring, stroke; Fay, and Simmons. Lyman and Fay are the reliefs who recently arrived in England. The coxswain has already acquired good knowledge of the course.

The Sabine.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 10.—The United States frigate Sabine has arrived at this port.

New Telegraph Enterprises.

LISBON, Aug. 10.—A French company has offered to construct a telegraph line from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America on a twenty years' concession without a subsidy.

Insurrectionary Movements in Spain.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The *Patrie* says large bands, composed of officers and soldiers and members of the Clerical party, have assembled in the northern districts of Spain, well armed and organized. It is reported that a great Carlist demonstration has been fixed for August 5.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 10—Evening.—Consols, for money 92⅞, and for account, 93; U. S. 5-20s, 83½; Railways quiet; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10—Evening.—U. S. 5-20s quiet and firm at 88⅝.

PARIS, Aug. 10—Evening.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73·15f.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—Evening.—Cotton closed a shade firmer. Uplands, 12⅝d.; Orleans, 13@13⅛d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firmer. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 10—Evening.—Sugar closed quiet. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 10.—Petroleum closed firmer at 52½f.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad War.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 10.—The managers of the Erie Railway Company are busy this morning preparing to prosecute the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Very little trustworthy information concerning the position of the case can be ascertained, but, as usual in such affairs, the streets are full of rumors.

Two special trains, filled with workmen, or "guerillas," so called, left this city this morning before 9 o'clock, on the Albany and Susquehanna Road, in Erie Railroad cars. The party consisted of 350 men, under charge of S. D. Rucker, General Superintendent of the Erie Road, and H. D. Pratt, Division Agent. They took with them a good supply of beef and flour, and appeared more like men on a military expedition than a civil mission.

Most of the men heretofore employed on this end of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad are now lying idle. Up to noon no trains have arrived from Albany since yesterday morning. It is reported that the train which left here last night was seized at Afton by a large force of men in the Ramsey interest.

Removed to Fort Lafayette.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Ex Confederate Major Pratt, of Texas, who was charged with murder and treason before the United States Courts, and for whom a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge McCunn, was last night removed to Fort Lafayette by the United States soldiers.

The Saratoga Races.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—The races to-day here resulted as follows: First race, a handicap for all horses that had run at the meeting; one and three-quarter miles. Purse of $600; entrance money added. Won by Corsican in 3.10. The second horse was Viley, closely followed by Sanford.

Second race, four miles for all ages, for a purse of $1200, was won by Abdelk ader in 7·31. Vauxhall bolted and refused the race.

The third race, for the consolidation purse of $400, one and one-eighth miles; horses beaten. Once during the meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fifteen pounds, was won by Fanny Ludlow.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 37 FOR ONE Share of Stock in the POINT BREEZE PARK ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. As application will be made four weeks from the date hereof for a renewed certificate, notice is hereby given.
JOHN BLACK,
No. 448 N. SEVENTH Street.
Philadelphia, August 4, 1869. 8 10 tu1t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 f

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 3 rp

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Cornice Trimming, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10 wfm3

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm3

PARAGUAY.

The Character of Lopez—Barbarities of the Tyrant.

From a work by Colonel George Thompson, an Englishman, who was eleven years a resident of Paraguay, and during the war the chief engineer of the army of Lopez, we give below some extracts which will show the reader what manner of man Lopez was, and what kind of ruler he made.

The Growth of Tyranny in Paraguay.

When Francia, the first Dictator, gained power, he instituted so perfect a system of espionage that no one saying a word to his nearest relations could feel safe that it would not be reported to Francia. Every one supposed to be against the government, even only in thought, was thrown into prison, and some of them shot (especially the more influential men of the country), and their property confiscated. Francia was in continual fear of being assassinated; and when he rode in the streets every one was obliged to hide, even women, for his escort used to beat every one found in the streets when his Excellency passed.

He closed the whole of Paraguay, by land and by water, to all communication from abroad, placing guards and piquets all around the frontiers. He prohibited ingress and egress, both of persons and goods; and any one attempting to leave the country, or to send money out of it, was shot. A ship was now and then allowed to go to Paraguay with goods, for which Francia paid in yerba (the tea of the country), but any other foreigners who came within his grasp he detained in the country.

He made a law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites, blacks, Indians, and mulattoes; and declared several of the chief families, whom he disliked, to be mulattoes, so that they should not marry—for no white Paraguayan would degrade himself or herself by marrying with one of a lower caste. He expected thus to exterminate those families, but the Spanish law of legitimacy enabled them to marry after his death, and so legitimatize their children. Marriage generally was discouraged by Francia, and hence arose the immorality to which the lower classes gave way, though rarely the higher. Their morals were not, however, in reality so bad as would be supposed: for although the marriages were not celebrated in church, the women were nearly as faithful as if they had been regularly married, with the difference that, as the tie was not irrevocable, when two people found they did not agree well they separated.

Francia died in 1840, 85 years of age. He was buried under the altar in the Encarnacion Church, at Asuncion; but his remains were afterwards dug out and flung into the river by men whose families he had wronged. Three of the principal men of Paraguay were to have been shot the morning he died, but the order for their execution was never carried out.

A Congress was assembled, and Carlos Antonio Lopez and Roque Alonzo were chosen consuls. The second of these was a good man, and well spoken of by all who knew him; but he had not strength of mind enough to keep up with Lopez, who soon turned him out and remained alone in the government. At first they both signed in one line, denoting equality of power. Soon afterwards Lopez signed first, and Alonzo underneath him, as second; but at last Lopez said to Alonzo, "Andate, barbaro" (Go away, barbarian), and had himself elected President for ten years by a congress which he called together in 1844.

The Lopez Family.

His family was poor when he first entered the Government, and he himself, in Francia's time, was a poor lawyer glad to get a dollar fee. Carlos Antonio Lopez was married to Dona Juana Carrillo. Both of them were "white," and both extremely stout. They had five children: three sons—Francisco Solano, Benancio, and Benigno—and two daughters—Inocencia and Rafaela—all of them very stout. Lopez I began his reign by pushing his children's fortunes in a most unscrupulous wap. He made his eldest son (afterwards Lopez II) General-in-chief of the Army and Minister of War. From an early age this young man was entrusted with a great deal of the executive power by his father, who used sometimes to pay him an official visit, on which occasion the folding-doors were all thrown wide open with a rush, as he used to take his son by surprise. His second son, Benancio, was made colonel and commander of the garrison of Asuncion. The third, Benigno, was made major in the army, but not liking it, was promoted to be admiral of the fleet. This post, however, he also resigned, preferring a roving life. He was the great favorite of the old man. Each of the sons had a separate house and establishment; and they were all noted for their libertinism, especially the eldest and the youngest.

This unlimited authority of Lopez, which the sons also exercised under his auspices, made people very much afraid of saying or doing anything to incur their displeasure. They all got rich very quickly, by every means in their power. They used to offer a price for cattle far below the market price, and which people were afraid to refuse. They then sent the cattle to market, and sold them at any price they liked, as no one was allowed to sell cattle in the market when any belonging to the President's family were there. They also bought property at the same low prices, from private people and from the Government. The ladies of the family established an exchange, where torn paper-money, which would no longer pass, was bought at a discount of sixpence in the dollar, and by their connection with the Government they changed it at the treasury for new paper of the full value. They also lent money on jewelry at a large profit, and anything they liked they kept, without any reference to the owner's wishes.

Habits of the People.

The Paraguayan costume was, for men, a tall black hat such as is at present worn in Europe, a shirt with the front and cuffs beautifully embroidered, a pair of white drawers with a foot of fringe down to the ground, and three or four inches of embroidery above the fringe. Over these a "chiripa," or sort of sheet wrapped around the legs from the waist down to above the embroidery on the drawers, and secured by a scarlet silk sash; no shoes, and a "poncho" hanging over the shoulder. The women wore a white chemise with short sleeves, embroidered and edged with lace, and the top of the chemise embroidered all around in black silk. They wore nothing over their chemise down to the waist, where a scarlet sash secured a white petticoat embroidered with a broad black band half way down. They had no shoes. These costumes were only worn by the country people, and by those of the lower class in town. The women's chemises, called *tupoi*, are very beautiful, and look charming. The ladies and gentlemen in town dressed like Europeans, and the ladies showed generally very good taste. They were very ladylike and graceful, and any one going to a ball in Asuncion might have almost imagined himself in Paris.

In 1854 Lopez sent his son, General Lopez, to Europe as Minister to the different courts. He was eighteen months in Europe—in England, France, Spain, Germany, and Italy. In this trip he picked up a great deal of superficial knowledge and some polish. It was by seeing the European armies, probably, that he imbibed a notion of imitating them, and playing Napoleon in South America. His mission had no particular object, beyond bringing Paraguay before the world.

The first Lopez died in 1862.

A subscription was got up to erect a monument to the memory of Lopez I. This was ostensibly a spontaneous motion of the citizens, though in reality done by the order of Lopez II. It was arranged that no subscriptions greater than five dollars (£1) should be received, and receipts for that amount were made out in the name of every one who was supposed to have five dollars, and sent round with a demand for the money, without asking whether the people wished or not to subscribe. This was done with foreigners as well as natives. In the month of June fifty-five thousand dollars were collected from Paraguayans alone. The whole amount collected has disappeared, and of course no inquiries are made as to the reason, neither did any monument make its appearance.

The Bishop of Paraguay, Urvieta, was an old man, but still rode about on horseback. In Congress Lopez II referred to his old age, and proposed to get a bull from the Pope for a new bishop, to be ready at the decease of the old one. He got the bull for a country priest called Palacios, a man about thirty-five years old, and one on whom he could count for anything.

The new President was *feted* with banquets and speeches, as it was deemed indecent to give balls so soon after the death of the late President.

Neither the first nor the second Lopez ever allowed anything to be said against Francia. Their own system would have been the next to come under criticism.

The War.

The forces of Paraguay at this time consisted of an army of eighty thousand men, a third of which were cavalry, and the rest infantry and artillery. The best men were picked out for cavalry and artillerymen. The cavalry was divided into regiments, and the infantry into battalions; the artillery nominally into regiments of horse, and battalions of heavy artillery.

There was at this time in the whole of Paraguay perhaps one hundred thousand horses, only half of which could gallop two or three miles. The Paraguayan horses were never good, and a terrible disease in the spine had latterly carried off the greater part of them, attacking generally the best animals.

They had sufficient, but poor artillery.

As in the French army, all officers were promoted from the ranks. Young men of good family who were enlisted had to take off their shoes and go barefooted, as none of the Paraguayan soldiers were allowed to wear shoes.

Lopez in the Field.

Lopez was continually in great fear of being assassinated, and at night had a double cordon of sentinels round his house. This was afterwards increased to a treble one. During the daytime these were removed, and the guard was kept under an open roof next door to Lopez. People who wished to see him had to wait under this same roof. One evening I was waiting there to see Lopez, as were also several other officers, and a sergeant of the guard entered into conversation with me. After a short time there was a great stir, officers going in and out of Lopez's room; the guard relieved, and the other officers who were waiting all arrested. One of Lopez's aids-de-camp came and said to me, "His Excellency sends word to you to write down all the conversation you have had with the sergeant of the guard, and to bring it to-morrow morning." I went away, not expecting to be able to remember a twentieth part of the silly talk of the sergeant; but as things looked serious, I tried, and probably remembered it all. It filled a whole sheet of paper, and was all of it somewhat in this style:—"The sergeant asked me if Queen Victoria always wore her crown when she went out to walk." "The sergeant asked me if I should wear the Paraguayan uniform when I went to England." It was sealed up and taken next morning to Lopez, about 7 A. M. He was not yet up, but the sergeant was already shot, and all the soldiers of the guard received a hundred lashes each. A few months afterwards I heard that the sergeant had been convicted of conspiring, with two men who had just returned from Uruguyana, to murder the President, and that the two men had been found that night in the yard of Lopez's house. The sergeant's manner that evening was certainly not that of a conspirator. Lopez never said a word about it to me, nor acknowledged receipt of the written conversation, probably feeling ashamed to do so.

A Correntino girl, who had come over with the army from Corrientes, tried to go away one day into the country, but was caught, and received sixty lashes in public on her bare flesh, which was considered a very good joke.

In the Paraguayan camp no correspondence was allowed between the army and their relatives; women, however, were constantly coming and going, and these carried news to Asuncion of what was taking place in the camp. People were ordered to consider every day a new triumph for Lopez, and of course they dared not show that they did not think so, though many people in Asuncion expected every day to see the Allies march in. People there were kept well occupied, every family having orders to buy, make, and deliver within a certain period so many dozen shirts and drawers for the army. Almost every day, too, masses were said at the Cathedral "for the safety and welfare of Don Francisco Solano Lopez." These masses were paid for by private people.

If a Paraguayan, in the midst of his comrades, was blown to pieces by a shell, they would yell with delight, thinking it a capital joke, in which they would have been joined by the victim himself had he been capable.

Levying on the Ladies.

Lopez's birthday was on July 24, and the date of his election to the presidency was October 16. Both days were kept, but the latter was specially marked. On these as well as on Christmas Day, and on one or two civil feast-days, Lopez held a levee, all the officers who had the uniform being in full dress. Lopez used to go to church, after which, at his house, all being assembled around him, the Bishop would address him a most complimentary speech, to which Lopez, who was a very good speaker, would reply at length.

After the reception, champagne, beer, etc., were served under the orange trees, and hundreds of toasts given, only to Lopez, as it was not allowable to toast any other person. He sometimes, however, had something more tangible than an address to remember the day by. In 1865 a magnificent Paraguayan flag, embroidered in gold, diamonds, rubies, etc., with gold and silver staff and mountings, was embroidered by the ladies of Asuncion; and an album, bound in solid gold and stones, in a solid gold box with an equestrian statue of gold on it, was made in Asuncion, and sent down by the ladies as a testimony of their patriotic feelings. The hints and ideas for these things emanated from headquarters, a lady friend of Lopez being the medium. No one, of course, dared refuse to contribute towards them.

Next (1868) the citizens had to make an offering, and this time there was no reserve as to the source of the idea, designs being made by request of the lady at headquarters, and from thence sent to Asuncion, where they were executed. The presents this time consisted of a sword of honor and a crown of laurel leaves in gold. Lopez sent one of his own swords to be remounted. The hilt was made with a Saint George and the Dragon on the guard, all of gold, with twenty-three brilliants and numbers of other stones in it. The sheath was of solid gold, with relieved arabesques, and the whole was encased in another telescopic sheath, also of pure gold, with a golden statue on the top, and made so that when the telescopic part was shut up, the part which contained the hilt alone was visible, thus making a beautiful ornament on a table. The whole was laid on an immense silver salver.

Another patriotic demonstration was ordered to be made by the women, viz., to beg permission to take up arms and fight by the side of their brethren. The offer was made to the Vice-President at Asuncion, and was declined for the present. Some twenty girls, however, belonging to the village of Aregua, got lances and white dresses with tricolor bands, and a sort of Scotch cap, designed by Mrs. Lynch, and they used to go about Asuncion singing patriotic hymns.

Paper had become very scarce. A great quantity was used in Paraguay, as there was always a document executed to show for everything which was done. Three new weekly papers were started, besides the *Semanario*, viz., the *Centinela*, in Spanish, with an article or two in Guarani: and the *Lambare* and the *Cabichui*, both entirely in Guarani. The last-named was meant for a representative of *Punch*, but the jokes in it were very wretched, and sometimes scandalous. The *Cabichui* and the *Centinela* were illustrated by woodcuts made by two or three soldiers, from their own drawings, and were cut with a penknife.

M. Treuenfeldt, of the telegraph, established a paper manufactory, making some of cotton and some of "caraguata," turning out very respectable paper. All the government archives were overhauled, and the fly-leaves torn off and used for writing. Everything was written on as small a piece of paper as possible. There was a printing-press with the army, where *Cabichui* was printed. The articles for the *Semanario* were read to Lopez, and when approved were sent to town by telegraph; those which were written in town being sent by telegraph for his approval, the amount of correspondence that went through the wires being thus something marvellous. Pieces of cowhide were scraped and brought to a white surface, and bound up in books for writing journals, etc. Parchment was made from sheepskin, and after some trials was made equal to European parchment. This was used for the commissions of the officers.

Ink was made from a kind of black bean, by extracting the coloring matter with ashes. Soap was made by every division for its own consumption by boiling together for a time, varying from four to eight days, according to the quality of the ashes, fat meat and wood-ashes. Three men used to be constantly employed in the woods burning these ashes, having to select a particular tree called "Youwu," to make strong ashes.

Salt was made formerly made a large scale at Lambare, from the river mud, but the women were too much occupied with other things to have time to make enough; consequently only the hospitals were supplied, and that insufficiently. The troops certainly had a fortnightly ration, but it was quite nominal, not being sufficient to salt one meal. Some months afterwards the men discovered in the Chaco a tree with very thick leaves, from which they extracted, by boiling, a substance resembling salt, but in taste like salt chalk. This, however, they ate, being in great want of it.

Hides were stretched tight on large square frames, and scraped with steel tools till they were tolerably thin, after which they were thoroughly rubbed all over with the blunt point of a stick, till they at last became of the consistency of a very thick wash leather. These were then cut up and made into trowsers, etc.; but if the rain fell on them, they got so stiff that the wearer absolutely could not bend his legs. They had therefore to be given up.

The carpets from the ball-rooms of the club, the railway terminus, etc., in Asuncion, were cut into "ponchos" for the soldiers, and were so stiff that they stood out like advertising boards. As the winters in Paraguay are extremely cold when the south wind blows, the men suffered much from want of clothing.

Gunpowder was made, the sulphur being obtained from iron-pyrites, of which there is an abundance in Paraguay, and the saltpetre being manufactured from urine and decomposed animal substances.

Admiral Davis Outwitted.

On December 3 the United States ship Wasp again made her appearance, carrying an Admiral's and a Minister's flag. The new minister was General McMahon, sent to replace Mr. Washburn, whom he had met at Rio Janeiro. As Mr. Washburn had been subjected to some indignities on leaving Paraguay—especially in having two members of his legation forcibly taken from him while on his way to embark, thrown into irons and sent to the army to be judged—it was determined that Admiral Davis should go with a squadron of war vessels, and demand the surrender of these prisoners, and that, until they were given up, General McMahon should not land. The morning the Wasp arrived, Captain Kirkland went to see Lopez at his headquarters, and arranged that Lopez should meet the Admiral the same evening at Agostura. The meeting took place at my house, Lopez being so amiable and plausible that he delighted Admiral Davis, and made him really believe that Masterman and Bliss, the two prisoners demanded, were guilty of a horrible conspiracy. He told the Admiral that he himself wished to give them up, but that the tribunals would not do so. However, Admiral Davis had some arguments with him in the shape of 11-inch guns, which would have been applied in a more persuasive manner than the Brazilians did theirs; and so on December 10, at night, Masterman and Bliss were sent to me, with orders to deliver them to Captain Kirkland as prisoners. I was only too glad to obey this order, as I knew it was only a farce. I could not, of course, see either Admiral Davis or Captain Kirkland to tell them my idea of their guilt. On the 12th General McMahon landed and went up to headquarters, where he remained some time with Lopez.

The Final Defeat of Lopez.

On the morning of the 27th, after another bombardment, the Allies marched into Lopez's lines, the Argentines at the head; the few Paraguayans who were left made a desperate resistance, and fought individually against whole battalions, till they were cut down. The artillery was all dismounted, and two or three guns had been still firing, where they lay on the ground, propped up by heaps of earth. Such of the wounded Paraguayans as were able, and some two or three hundred sound ones, betook them to the woods in the rear of Lopez's house, and were soon surrounded by the enemy, and in more or less time all were made prisoners. Lopez himself had started off alone for Cerro Leon, with one or two companions, the moment he saw that the Allies were marching in, by a road he had lately made through the woods.

He went away in a great hurry, leaving to her fate Mrs. Lynch, who went out among the bullets, looking for him. She followed him, and got away, so did Generals Resquin and Cabellero, and the few dozen of his cavalry who were still sound and mounted.

All Lopez's baggage was taken, his carriages, clothes, papers, hat, gold-embroidered "poncho," etc., and even some of his female slaves with the baggage. A few lucky prisoners were saved by the advance of the allies, as they captured an aid-de-camp of Lopez, whom he sent back from the road with an order to have them shot. He had shot his brother Benigno, the Bishop, Berges, Colonel Allen, the wife of Colonel Martinez, and General Barrios, on the 25th His sisters, Inocencia and Rafaela, he had taken away to Cerro Leon, after they had been repeatedly flogged by common soldiers, and lived on a cowhide for months.

The Future.

Lopez's resources at the beginning of the year 1869 consisted of six thousand wounded men in hospital in the Cordillera, which is a low range of hills, forty or fifty miles from Asuncion, and six from the line of railway. He had about twelve small field-pieces, no muskets, and no ammunition, and five small steamers which he had taken into the Rio de Manduvira. The Brazilians have purposely allowed many of their prisoners to go and join him, as they are determined not to leave a Paraguayan of any age or sex alive; and when Lopez has got together as many men as it is possible for him to collect, they will fight again, and then again give him time to get up another poor force.

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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
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BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 19§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1022§ SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1-20 68	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,378 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
267,800 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	267,800 00
$1,100,100 Par.	Market value, $1,130,025 25
Cost, $1,095,864 26.	
Real Estate	30,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 34
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $50 56. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	116,139 08
Cash in drawer	443 65 116,583 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,053,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $356,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fu vested in the most careful manner, which enables offer to the insured an undoubted security in th loss.
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Assets, Capital, $500,000. $
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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS O IZATION.
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SHIPPING.
FOR LIVERPOOL
QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tu from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
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FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....
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FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
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Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates b sons wishing to send for their friends.
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The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail TUESDAY, August 10, at 4 P. M.
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Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRAN
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The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, o Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
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TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the tinent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line a unnecessary risks from transit by English railways crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and pense.
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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Exp Company, to H. L. LEAF, No. 320 CHESNUT Stree

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Aspasia," by C. Holland. It is not pleasant to speak in any other than terms of praise of a literary work that is evidently written with sincerity, and it is especially unpleasant to condemn one that is designed to do good. It is very much to be regretted, however, that very many, if not the majority, of persons who undertake to write moral and religious stories have not the very first qualifications for the task. There is no department of literature that is more important than this, that requires more discrimination, tact, delicacy, and artistic feeling than this, and yet there is none that is more abused by the efforts of writers who have not a particle of literary talent. It is impossible for a conscientious reviewer to accept the good intentions of such writers as the author of this work in extenuation of their obvious shortcomings; and in view of the immense number of books that are annually put before the public which are noteworthy only for godliness combined with intense dullness, it is a positive duty to speak plainly against them. Such works, we regret to say, have the effect of bringing religion into contempt with the very class of readers that they wish to serve; and it may be set down as an invariable rule, that religious stories ought not to be written at all if they cannot rise above a dull mediocrity. The work before us is in the form of an autobiography, and the author has apparently woven into her narrative a great number of her own experiences. We have said enough when we express the opinion that from beginning to end it is a series of the flattest commonplaces, and that the literary style has all the crudities of a school girl's first attempt at composition. Such works had much better not be written at all.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Harper's Hand-book for Travellers in Europe and the East," by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the seventh year that this guide-book has been published, and its great popularity with tourists is an evidence of its correctness and the practical utility of its information. It presents in a compact form what could otherwise only be gathered from a dozen volumes, and it contains all the information that intelligent tourists really need to see all that is worth seeing in Europe and the East with economy and comfort. Care is taken to make corrections up to the latest moment, and the editor resides in Europe and devotes his time to collecting and digesting facts that will be useful to those who take the book as a guide. The "Hand-book" is accompanied by a railroad map, corrected up to 1868.

The same house sends us "A Parser and Analyzer for Beginners," by Francis A. March, Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College. In this little manual Professor March has given an introduction to the study of English grammar that ought to become immediately popular with teachers. The subject is set before the pupil in such a way that it is impossible for him not to understand it, and it is developed in such a manner as to illustrate all the main principles of grammar, and at the same time to stimulate both teachers and pupils. Such a system as this makes the study of grammar a healthy mental stimulant, and it obviates many of the difficulties with which teachers have to contend with the usual manuals on the subject now in use in our schools.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Love and Liberty," by Alexandre Dumas. This is a story of the French Revolution, by the author of "Monte Cristo." It is highly spoken of by the French critics, and it will doubtless find admiring readers here.

—From T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street, we have received numbers 37, 38, 39, and 40 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Bolivia." This work sustains the reputation that it obtained at the start, and when completed it will be the cheapest and one of the most useful encyclopedias ever published.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Our Boys and Girls*, edited by Oliver Optic, for Saturday, August 14th.

—The admirers of Mr. William Morris will be pleased to hear that the completion of his "Earthly Paradise" is announced. The entire work will not be published until May, but it has been decided to issue the six stories belonging to the autumn months about the middle of November. The hearty recognition of Mr. Morris' genius on both sides of the Atlantic is a gratifying sign to those who are interested in good literature, and it is to be hoped that the success that has been achieved by his more elaborate works will encourage the publishers to give us an edition of his minor poems. These first efforts contain many exquisite things, but for some reason they did not take when first issued. They would be more likely to be read and appreciated now that the author has made a name for himself as one of the most graceful and fascinating poets of the day.

Foreign Items.

—There is a smart controversy going on just now among the Freemasons in England. A worthy brother, having spent several years in Australia, has returned, announcing as the fruit of his sojourn the discovery of various ancient mysteries. The Babylonian and Greek astronomy are pronounced to have been organized by Freemasons, and the Assyrian monuments in the British Museum to be nothing but illustrations of the same great fact. The discoverer, of course, has not been without the countenance of some of the more ignorant, if not by the contempt of the better informed. Some of the Masons are, however, very indignant at an attempt to represent that the key of cuneiform and hieroglyphic literature should be claimed to have been picked up by chance and hidden away as a Masonic secret; and they call on the inventor to publish his contribution, if he have any, to the stores of general knowledge, as they want no covert possession of it.

—It is stated that the Jewish Theological Society, comprising the most learned Rabbis in Germany, resolved at a recent sitting at Breslau to prepare an encyclopædia of the Talmud, for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the study of that portion of their national literature, which was lately introduced to the notice of the public in this country with so much success, and deserves to be better known.

—King Victor Emanuel has made Professor Frederick McCoy, Director of the Natural History Museum of Melbourne, South Australia, a Knight of his Royal Order of the "Crown of Italy."

—A Creole, Mr. J. J. Thomas, of Trinidad, whose parents were both Africans, and who had passed most of his life among poor Creoles of his island, has published a very curious little book, "The Theory and Practice of Creole Grammar." It took him more than three years to write, he says, when he was a Ward school teacher at a distant out-station, and could only work at night. The changes that French has undergone in its passage into Creole are extremely odd. The verbs, for instance, are divided into two classes, all of them excepting some twenty being conjugated in the present and imperfect indicative with *ca*, while the twenty of the second class do without that particle. *Moen ca manger* is I eat, *zoies ca manger* you eat; but *moen aimen* is I love, *yeaux aimen*, they love. Many verbs are much abbreviated: thus *vouloir* becomes vle, *savoir* save, while *sa* represents *savoir* when it means *pouvoir*, to be able. Some of the Creole proverbs are good, witness "Behind dog's back, it is 'dog:' but before, it is *saisier dog*:"—

Deier chein, ce chein;
Douvant chein,
Ce "mieseer chein."

The indefinite article *yon* looks like our English word, but we suppose that is the Creole way of pronouncing *un*.

—On the 4th of July the first stone of the mausoleum to be built by the Sultan in Stamboul over the grave of Fuad Pasha was laid with great ceremony. The tomb is to cost £5000. From the same place we learn that a well-known lingering place to sight-seers, the bridge of boats across the Golden Horn, is likely to be replaced by an iron one. The throng of all nations passing over the bridge is a scene which has been often recorded.

—Among many strange scenes taking place in that ever-changing city, Stamboul, we have to record the laying of the corner-stone of the Robert College at Roumili Hissari, on the Bosphorus, where Darius crossed to fight with the Scythians and Mohammed to attack the Greeks. This college is chiefly under American auspices, but on this occasion, besides American diplomatists, scholars, and missionaries, the English were represented. Following her Britannic Majesty's Chaplain, came a representative of the Greeks, speaking in Romaic, Hagop Effendi, an Armenian, chief of the Protest Civil Community or nation, a Bulgarian Protestant, and the Rev. Mr. Avedis, Protestant Pastor of Marash, who spoke in Turkish in favor of the new order of things. So far all was harmony; but another college, the Lycee, opened by the Ottoman Government under the auspices of the French Ambassador, is in difficulties, as the Pope has threatened to excommunicate all its Roman Catholic students. In such event it is gravely suggested that the Sultan, as Caliph of the Mussulmans, shall excommunicate the Pope.

—An extraordinary account is given by the *Levant Herald* of the new English summer palace now in progress for the ambassador at Therapia, on the Bosphorus, in place of the late tumble-down barrack. Our contemporary says it is a mixture of the Norman castle, the Turkish mosque, and the rococo, and that the expense is very great. It is to be hoped he does an injustice to this sample of English taste on those shores, though the remembrance of Baron Marochetti's monument at Scutari makes us tremble.

—The Russian National Museum at Sebastopol is to be opened on the 15th of next month by General Todleben, President of the institution. The collection of Russian and foreign objects is going on.

The Wife Market in Russia.

Sitting up all night with a couple of Russian ladies might or might not suggest the idea of telling you something of the marriage customs of this strange country. A French writer, whose name I forget, has truly said, "The Russians are a nation of polite savages"—a remark that is not very apt, but it helps us toward a proper understanding of the social condition of the people. The rich are very rich: the poor are very poor. The nobles are courtly, polite, and as refined in manners as those of the same class in Germany; but the serfs, or those who belonged to the nobles, with the soil, before the emancipation, are rude and not half civilized.

Almost as soon as a girl is born, in the better ranks of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband: for this is indispensable in the eyes of any Russian young gentleman who proposes to be married. She must furnish everything for an outfit in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband. I have heard of a lady of rank and wealth who had prepared a costly dowry of silks, linen, jewels, plate, etc., for her beloved daughter, who died as she came to twenty-six years old. The mother resolved to endow six girls with these riches, and actually advertised for them. A host of applicants came, and she selected six. None of them had lovers; but now they had a respectable dowry secured, each girl was speedily engaged, and with the husband, took the dowry, and paid the rich lady by promising to pray for the repose of her daughter's soul.

In no country is this arrangement of terms carried on with more caution and completeness than in Russia. The young man goes to the house of his proposed bride and counts over the dresses and examines the furniture, and sees to the whole with his own eyes, before he commits himself to the irrevocable bargain. In high life such things are conducted with more apparent delicacy, but the facts are ascertained with accuracy, the business being in the hands of a broker or a notary. The *trousseau* is exposed in public before the wedding day.

At Whitsunday there is a curious custom, which is gradually giving way with the advance of civilization. The young people of a neighborhood come together, and the girls stand in a row, like so many statues, draped, indeed, and not only draped, but dressed in their best and painted too; for the young ladies, and the older ones also, of this country use cosmetics freely, and a box of lady's paint is a very common present for a young man to make to the girl he likes. Behind the row of girls are their mothers. The young men having made known their choice, the terms are settled between the parents of the parties.

The ladies in Russia are very anxious to marry, because they have no liberty before marriage. They are kept constantly under the maternal eye until they are given up to the husband, and then they take their own course, which is a round of gayety and dissipation, only regulated by their means of indulgence. The Greek Church, like the Roman, permits no divorce; but the Emperor, like the Pope, can grant special dispensations. The Greek priest can marry once, and if his wife dies he cannot marry again. No one in Russia can be married more than three times.

—Bessie Bisbee, who has made some smart speeches for female suffrage, has backslidden and abandoned the stump. The gentleman's name has not come to light.

—The Rev. S. M. Morse, of Springfield, Mass., has made a bet, and put up the money, that he can row blindfolded across the Connecticut, at that city, and return.

—Miss Braddon's mind has been seriously affected, and it has been necessary to keep her under constraint. She is now much better, but is not yet allowed to resume her pen.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA & GERMANTOWN. NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·30, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6, 8, 8·50, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5·00 P M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8·15 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M , and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 30 P. M , running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.
RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·05 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.
TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $8, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.
FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.
Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion ..... 6·15 A. M.
Mail ..... 8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 11·50 A. M.
Mail ..... 4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion ..... 5·18 P. M.
An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.
Local trains leave Vine street:—
Ateo Accommodation ..... 10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. ..... 2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do. ..... 5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave
Ateo ..... 12·15 noon.
Haddonfield ..... 2·45 P. M.
Hammonton ..... 5·40 A. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN
Leaves Vine street ..... 8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic ..... 4·17 P. M
Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 39 S. Fifth street.
6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M , via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A.M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·30 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6 20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·05 P. M., 4 50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7 25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10½ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 10·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 6·40 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven ..... 7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia ..... 4·10 P. M.
Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning, leave Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 7·00 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 4 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·20 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL.

The Foreign, Coastwise and Inland Trade of Philadelphia During the Month of May, 1869.

The twenty-seventh monthly report of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue has now been issued, and from it we compile some interesting and valuable statistics concerning the commerce of the port of Philadelphia.

In the following table are given the foreign commodities imported, re-exported, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse, and remaining in warehouse, together with the value of domestic exports during the month of May, 1869; the imports being placed at their sworn specie valuation at the foreign place of exportation, the re-exports mainly at their specie value, and the domestic exports at their sworn currency value:—

	May.
Imports	$2,486,850
Re-exports	995
Domestic exports	1,134,119
Warehoused:—	
Direct importations	1,529,276
From other districts	53,804
Withdrawn from warehouse:—	
For exportation	995
For transportation	11,963
For consumption	893,961
Remaining in warehouse at end of month	3,531,222

The following table shows the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels in the foreign trade entered at the port of Philadelphia during the month of May, 1869, and the first five months of 1869:—

	American Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
May	96	26,929	52	15,849	148	42,148
4 months	194	62,228	133	39,230	327	101,458
5 months	290	88,487	185	55,119	475	143,605

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the month of May, 1869, and in the first five months of 1869:—

	American Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
May	24	8,973	55	17,025	79	25,998
4 months	138	46,437	115	33,349	253	79,786
5 months	162	55,410	170	50,374	332	105,784

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the coastwise trade entered and cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the month of May, 1869, and in the first five months of 1869:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
May	95	34,369	131	43,746
4 months	265	122,704	299	125,736
5 months	360	157,073	430	169,482

The following table shows the total tonnage of the vessels, both in the foreign and coastwise trade, entered and cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the month of May, 1869, and in the first five months of 1869:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
May	243	76,517	210	69,744
4 months	592	224,162	552	205,522
5 months	835	300,679	762	275,266

A partial statement for the month of June, 1869, makes the imports, exports, and re-exports at the port of Philadelphia as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
June	$2,180,270	$1,175,158	$580

The commercial transactions of the port of Philadelphia with the leading countries of the world during the month of May, 1869, is shown by the following table:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
Great Britain	$304,749	$120,222	....
British America	15,273	7,710	$380
Spain	....	21,678	....
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,998,674	168,557	....
Other West Indies	20,942	145,621	16
Holland and Belgium	....	280,633	....
Hamburg and Bremen	11,815	182,839	....
France	....	29,408	....
Brazil	98,861	....	....
All others	97,436	177,441	....
	$2,486,850	$1,134,119	$995

FESTIVE GERMANS.—To-day the beer-brewers of this city are celebrating their annual excursion or feast at Engel & Wolf's Farm. Hundreds are on the grounds participating in the enjoyments, and spreading themselves in pleasure as only Germans know how. Of course the wives and children of the celebrants are present, aiding in the jollity of the time. Prior to opening the festivities at the farm a procession, long, novel, and pretty, of the excursionists was made through a number of our principal streets. As the cortege of horsemen and carriages—for none were on foot—passed along Chesnut street, it presented a spectacle gratifying to the lover of "lager," disheartening to the temperance man—the lover of water. Each carriage, beer-wagon, or other vehicle in the line was gaily and freshly ornamented and almost hidden under green trees, bushes, and garlands, while the horses that drew them, curried and smooth, stepped proudly to the music of the band which led the way. Some of the wagons had neat canopies over them, under which the gay Teutons sat in shaded satisfaction smoking a cheroot or sipping a glass of that beverage which makes one fat. A couple of kings were in the line, both named Gambrinus, one of them astraddle of a horse at the head of the procession, the other astraddle of a mossy beer-keg at the rear. The first was grave, the latter gay; the first felt the dignity of his purple robe, the latter shook his rotund legs to the smiles of the spectators. Several carriages were filled with white-robed children. The female part of the excursion had preceded the parade to the "Farm." They're now dancing it on the sward.

SWINDLED.—At nine o'clock last evening two strangers entered the Baltimore depot. They were without money. One offered his watch for sale. An individual proffered seven dollars, which the stranger accepted. He was given what was supposed to be a five dollar note, and was taken to Broad and Fitzwater streets, where he was to remain outside until the purchaser got the other two dollars. He did remain, only to find that he had been completely swindled. The note he held proved to be a three dollar bill on the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., long since deceased. The swindlers escaped.

AN ALLEGED LOTTERY PLACE BROKEN UP.—Sergeant Heiss, with four men of the Tenth district, yesterday afternoon made a raid on a house at No. 414 Thompson street, which was alleged to have been devoted to the purposes of a lottery-policy shop. The proprietor, Christian Renner, and his wife Frederica, were taken into custody, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, were bound over in $1500 bail for trial. One white man and five negroes were also arrested in the place, and they were held for trial in $500 bail. All the books, papers, etc., were taken in charge by the raiding party.

A RECEIVER CAPTURED.—Frederick Smith is the keeper of a junk-shop on Tenth street, below Coates. Two lads were arrested on Saturday evening at Second and Arch streets for stealing tin from Porter's tinware establishment. From information received, the stolen property was found at Smith's shop. He was taken before Alderman Williams, who held him to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods.

MEAN WORK.—Lieutenant Campbell yesterday found a flock of sheep wandering through the streets in the Fifth district. It seems that they had separated from a drove, and had been placed under the charge of a colored lad, who had been frightened away by a number of roughs, who scattered the sheep through the Fifth district. Lieutenant Campbell hearing of the matter, took a detail of men and collected the animals together again.

A YOUTHFUL TILL-TAPPER.—Jane Gallagher, aged fourteen years, with a little comrade, yesterday afternoon amused themselves by playing in and around a dry goods store at Seventeenth and Market streets, until they saw a chance, when they relieved the money drawer of $7. Lieutenant Gercke arrested the lads and found the money on them. Gallagher, who seems to have been the prime mover, was held by Alderman Beitler in $400 bail to answer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—John Taylor and David Beard yesterday were arrested at Fourth and Shippen streets for larceny. It appears that a drunken fellow was lying on the pavement in that vicinity, who had $107 in one of his boots. The prisoners, it is alleged, pulled off the leathers and pocketed the cash. They will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

CARELESS DRIVING.—Michael McCarty, the driver of the vehicle which ran over the boy James Armstrong, at Mascher and Master streets, has been held for reckless driving, by Alderman Eggleton, in $800 bail.

CHILD KILLED ON A BARQUE.—This morning a child was killed on the barque Huron, lying at Callowhill street wharf, by a spar. Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

MAD DOG SHOT.—A mad dog was shot yesterday on Tenth street, above Thompson. The animal had snapped at several small children.

INQUEST.

The Death of Joseph Birlinger—Coroner's Investigation.

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of Joseph Birlinger, who came to his death by a fall from a window of the house No. 10 South Tenth street, on Sunday morning last.

The evidence was as follows:—

Police Officer John Kirk sworn—About twenty minutes before 4 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., was standing at Tenth and Market streets, when a citizen informed me that a man was lying on the pavement in Tenth street; went there and picked him up; he exhibited signs of life; he was recognized by the wife and daughter of the man who kept the house on the pavement of which the body was lying, as a boarder in that house.

Police Officer William W. Murchison sworn—Saw a crowd standing on Tenth street, below Market; went there and found a man lying on the pavement; I supposed him to be dead; I knocked at the house and asked the inmates if they knew the man; they said yes; he boarded in the house; I had the inmates arrested; the door of the room occupied by the man was locked.

Police Officer McCallion sworn—Corroborated the foregoing testimony, and said that he examined the premises; the window from which the man fell was half up; some tumblers and a pitcher were standing near it; there were two beds in the room; there was no sign of a scuffle in the room; the landlord of the house didn't know the man's name.

Joseph Schnell, No. 10 S. Tenth street, sworn—I only saw the deceased once; on the night in question we went to bed without knowing whether the deceased was in or not; about 5 o'clock my wife knocked at the bed-room door, and told me that somebody was at the street door knocking; I went down and didn't recognize the man, as his face was swollen and bloody, and as I had only seen him once; he came to my house on the preceding Wednesday; my wife and daughter recognized him; another man slept in the room with him; the bed was not far from the window; there were no signs of a struggle in the room; never had any conversation with the man; know nothing about his circumstances.

Mrs. Schell, wife of the preceding, sworn—The deceased came to our house on last Wednesday; he was brought there and I asked him no questions; I know him to be in the house, that is all; I don't know whether he was a drinking man.

Samuel Harifen sworn—Live No. 10 South Tenth street; met the deceased sitting on the step last Saturday night; I could see that he had been drinking; we went down Tenth street and had some drinks; he got so tight that I could not keep him along; he didn't know where he was; he said he wasn't in the right street; finally he went home; I got him to his room, and bade him good-night at the door; didn't see him get in bed; he was pretty drunk; I went to bed and was awakened by the rattle of the policemen on the pavement; he must have gone to the window to throw up or something else and fallen out; he couldn't have been in bed long.

George Harrifer, sworn—Corroborated the preceding witness, and said that he was in bed at the time the deceased came home; he saw him at supper on that evening; knew nothing about the deceased's condition when he came home.

William W. Fredericks sworn—Keep a cigar store No. 7 S. Tenth street; I took the deceased to Mrs. Schell's house; I met him on the wharf; never saw him before; he asked me to show him to a boarding house; he said he was from Switzerland; that he had letters come from Trenton; he came to my store one day, and saying that he was short of money wanted to sell me his watch.

F. R. Farleigh sworn—I went to bed about 11 o'clock on the night in question; previous to my going to bed I had gone to a saloon with the deceased and Mr. Harifen and got several drinks; I then went home and went to bed; knew nothing then of the accident till I was awakened by Mr. Schnell knocking for admission at my door; I didn't hear the deceased come into the room; he had been sleeping there; his bed was next to the window; the deceased had told me that he came from Trenton; I had never noticed liquor on him before that night.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased; the injuries were such as one would receive in falling from a height—as from a window; there were no marks about the body indicating a struggle; large clots of blood were pressing on the brain; he came to his death from compression of the brain.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said Joseph Birlinger came to his death by accidentally falling from the third-story window of the premises No. 10 South Tenth street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

THE ALDERMEN IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

This morning Judge Brewster had before him a number of Aldermen whom the records showed to have been delinquent in the matter of returning to the District Attorney the cases of those persons whom they committed to prison to await trial upon criminal accusations. The consequence of this is evident, for, though a defendant committed for trial be ever so innocent, yet, if the magistrate fails to return his case to the District Attorney, the latter has no knowledge of it by which he might bring it to the Grand Jury, and the poor prisoner pines away in his cell, untried and unnoticed, until he is by accident brought to the attention of some of the officials.

Alderman Tittermary was called, and the Judge informed him that upon the record appeared the name of John Denan, committed by him on the 20th of July, and he was still in prison, with no return to the District Attorney's office.

The Alderman replied that he committed Denan upon the date mentioned, upon complaint of his wife, who charged him with beating her on the 24th of the month; she withdrew the complaint, and he ordered his discharge. He knew that the prisoner had been released upon his order, for on the following day he was at his office drunk, saying that he had been again sued before another alderman, and wanted to get his (Tittermary's) transcript. He was, therefore, glad to inform his Honor that the record this time made a mistake in representing that Denan was in prison under his commitment.

This was a satisfactory explanation, and Mr. Tittermary was dismissed.

Alderman Shoemaker was next before his Honor, and informed that the record against him was that Edward K. Albert was committed on the 24th of July. The Alderman stated that the prisoner had been committed for a further hearing, and to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon one Philip Charles Patrick; he entered bail for the further hearing, which occurred on the seventh of this month, last Saturday, when he was committed for trial. The Judge said this was all right, and dismissed the Alderman with a request that he would at once send in the case to the District Attorney, if he had not already returned it.

Alderman Kerr was next told the case of John McCormick, committed on July 25, stood against him. Mr Kerr said that he had made return to the District Attorney, and that if his transcript was not in Mr. Sheppard's office, it was the result of a simple mistake, and not of negligence. He did not take the returns to the District Attorney himself in person, but usually sent them by one of his officers, and this return might have been misplaced by him.

The Judge said there was another case before him, which was that of Charles Moore, committed on the 25th of July. The Alderman answered that the prisoner had been charged with two thefts, and, in default of bail, had been committed for a further hearing. Upon promising that he would make his accounts straight as soon as he returned to his office, he was also dismissed.

Alderman Benkert was asked to clear up the case of a woman committed by him on July 26, which he did successfully by saying that she had been discharged by him and committed by another magistrate, and his name upon the commitment was an error.

Alderman Bonsall was reminded that Dennis McBride, committed July 15; Frank Sullivan, committed July 27; and Ann Dongan, committed July 21, were on the record to his account. He said that he had made the proper returns in the two last cases, but as to McBride's case he certainly was under the impression that he had made return; so thoroughly did he believe it, that if Colonel Dechert had not sent for it he probably never would have returned it. (Just what the Judge complained of.) He did not think it was neglect or forgetfulness on his part, but simply a mistake.

His Honor said to the magistrate:—You gentlemen who neglect thus to return your cases are just as much at fault as the poor creatures whom you commit, and more so than they, because you are educated gentlemen, and sworn to your duty, and they are not. By such conduct on your part the District Attorney is unable to carry on the business for which he is blamed by the public, the court is also charged with a want of zeal, and the jurors who are brought here from their homes and counting-houses ask why they are detained without having a full complement of business to engage them. It is very wrong in the aldermen to act thus, and they make themselves liable to prosecution; and after a while, if this is continued, it will become necessary for the Court to bind some of them over to answer before a jury. If they are not able to attend to criminal business properly, they ought not to take it; if they do take it, they must make their returns promptly or take the consequences. If an alderman fails for one day to return a case, then there is no surety that he will ever recollect it; and therefore they ought to return each day's cases before retiring to bed at night.

Alderman White was found in default to the extent of one prisoner, Richard Mitchell, committed on July 30, and, offering no other plea than forgetfulness, the remarks just addressed to Mr. Bonsall were applied to him.

A number of other Aldermen were summoned, but failed to put in an appearance, and process was issued for them.

PRISON CASES.

Eliza Leary, a vagrant woman, was convicted of entering a lady's house and stealing therefrom clothing, etc., valued at ten dollars.

Howard Williams, colored, caught in the act of taking a coat in the Delaware Avenue Market, was convicted of an attempt to steal.

John D. Vanderbilt, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a number of tools from his employer.

Patrick McKenna was convicted of the larceny of a horse, dray, and barrel of sugar, which he drove off while the driver was temporarily absent in a neighboring house.

William Smith, a one-armed newspaper vendor, was convicted of stealing a pocket-book containing $25, which Mr. Joshua Clendenning accidentally dropped in car, and the prisoner slyly picked up.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Secretary Robeson to Inspect the Navy Yards—General Sherman to Look into the Condition of the Forts—The Cabinet and Cuban Affairs—Why Senator Ramsey Pays His Own Expenses in Europe.

How it is that Senator Ramsey Travels in Europe at His Own Expense.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The statement that Senator Ramsey is travelling in Europe as plain Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, and at his own expense, is only partially true. He sought of the Postmaster-General a foreign diplomatic position, and to conciliate him—Mr. Ramsey being Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Creswell finally consented to commission him to negotiate a postal treaty with France. When Mr. Ramsey inquired what salary would be attached to the office, he was informed by Mr. Creswell that the best he could do under existing laws was to allow him the pay of a special mail agent. The Senator declared that this would not pay the expenses of his family, and it was then decided to leave the question of pay open, with the understanding that it would be recommended to Congress next winter to allow Mr. Ramsay regular diplomatic pay as remuneration for his distinguished services in trying to negotiate a postal treaty with France. Thus it is that Mr. Ramsey is travelling in Europe at his own expense.

Cabinet Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present except Messrs. Boutwell and Hoar. The former was represented by Assistant Secretary Richardson and the latter by Mr. Field, Assistant Attorney-General. Of all the Cabinet officers Mr. Fisk seemed to have the largest budget, and speculation is busy providing all sorts of themes for Cabinet consideration. There is little doubt but that Cuban and Spanish affairs will be the most important subject for consideration.

The New Mexican Envoy.

J. Mariscal, the new Minister from Mexico, was not presented to-day, owing to the fact that the President having just arrived in the city; was not ready to receive him. He will probably have an audience to-morrow morning.

The Navy Yards to be Inspected.

This evening Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, and General Sherman will leave Annapolis in the Tallapoosa, on a tour of inspection of the navy yards lying between Norfolk and Portland, Maine. Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter will examine the navy yards, while General Sherman will look into the condition of the fortifications. Robeson wants it understood that the trip is purely one of official business and not of pleasure, as he don't believe in taking pleasure trips at the expense of the Government.

A Cool Debtor.

Among the distinguished names of Government debtors, according to the books of the Third Auditor, is that of General Thomas Jordan. At the breaking out of the Rebellion General Jordan was Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the regular army, but resigned his commission, and subsequently was appointed Chief of Staff in General Beauregard's command. He left the army indebted to the Government in the sum of $22,000, and when last heard from was commanding one of the wings of the insurgent army in Cuba.

In reply to a letter of the Third Auditor, General Jordan merely acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and informed the auditor that any communication would reach him if sent to Newark, New Jersey, but failed to date his letter. In view of the uncertainty of the correspondence, the subject has been dropped for the present. The list of delinquent army officers who joined the Confederacy comprises the names of forty-seven prominent generals, General Lee is one exception.

The Mexican Claims Commission

met at 10 o'clock this morning, and has been sitting with closed doors for the purpose of choosing an umpire. Thus far, no agreement has been reached.

FROM NEW YORK.

Those Unfortunate Brokers Sentenced.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Judge Cardozo to-day inflicted the following sentences on the brokers who were indicted before him for usury:—E. R. Jones, $250 fine; David M. Morrison, Morris Fitch, $250 fine; Knight, $500 fine; Russel Sage, $200 fine and five days in the City Prison; R. W. Howes, $500 fine; Charles A. Macey, $200 on each of the indictments; George Phillips and E. R. Jones, $250 fine each; George Watts, $250 fine and ten days in the City Prison. This latter sentence was made harsher on the ground that Watts had been defiant of the law.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The money market is easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 135¾; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 124⅞; do. 1864, do., 123⅞; do. 1865, do., 123⅞; do. do. new, 122⅛; do. 1867, 122⅛; 10-40s, 115⅜; Virginia sixes, new, 60½; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 34½; New York Central, 211½; Erie, 28½; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 186½; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 98½; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; 200 bales sold at 33½. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 15,000 barrels. Wheat easier; sales of 46,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 60@1 65; amber Western, $1 75@1 80. Corn steady; sales of 57,000 bushels at $1 18@1 17. Oats heavy at 78c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $33 75. Lard quiet and quotations are nominal. Whisky quiet.

FROM THE WEST.

The Recent Eclipse.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—This morning J. Locke reports that the total eclipse commenced at Nicholasville, Ky., at 5:22 P. M. and ended at 5:25. Professor Campbell, at New Albany, Ind., reports total obscuration at 5:26; duration, 2 minutes. The mercury in the thermometer sunk 11 degrees.

Charges Against a Revenue Officer.

The investigation of the case of General Young, supervisor of internal revenue, is now in progress in this city. It is rumored that fourteen charges have been preferred against him; and that he has demanded the privilege of having his testimony published, which demand has been refused.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Escape of the Harnden Express Robbers—Recovery of Bodies.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—No tidings had been heard yet of Thomas Hoffman and Edward Dennis, two of the Harnden Express robbers, awaiting trial, who, with five others, escaped from the City Jail last night by breaking the walls and scaling the enclosures. It is said Hoffman generally, when endeavoring to elude detection, paints black, representing a negro. He has T. H. initials, his name in india ink on, his hand.

The bodies of young Lee and his uncles, the two Sewells, lately drowned in Bush river, have been recovered.

The Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet at 33½ cents. Flour fairly active at an advance of 25 cents on medium and lower grades. Howard street superfine, $6 25@6 75; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8 25@9; City mills superfine, $6 25@7; do extra $7@8 25; do. family $8 50@10 50; Western superfine, $6 25@6 50; do. extra, $7@7 75; do family, $8@8 50. Wheat firm; red, $1 60@1 70. Corn steady; white, $1 10. Oats weak at 58@61 cents. Rye, $1 20. Mess Pork, $34@24 50. Bacon active; rib sides, 19½@19¾c.; clear do., 19¾; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24 cents. Lard, 19½@20c. Whisky dull at @1 15.

Robbery of Jewelry.

WALPOLE, N. H., Aug. 10.—Kendall's jewelry store was robbed of $300 worth of stock last night.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 10—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties quiet at 87½. Stocks dull; Illinois Central, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 23⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—P. M.—Receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for the past three days 35,000 quarters, of which 15,000 are American. California white Wheat, 11s. 3d; red Western, 10s. 2d. Corn, 29s. 6d. Peas, 42s. Bacon, 63s. Lard, 11s. Pork, 102s.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—2 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable, but do not affect the cotton market.

CUBA.

The Governor of Havana on Self-government—Vain Calls for Troops.

A correspondent, on the 1st instant, writes from Havana:—What I am about to state respecting the proposition of autonomy came from the lips of Mr. Lopez Roberts, the Governor of Havana, and it may be regarded as authoritative. The Captain-General received a telegram from Madrid authorizing him to send a commission to the insurgent chiefs, and to offer them, on condition of dispersing and laying down their arms, autonomy. But the Governor remarked that it appeared to him impossible that the insurgent leaders could accept the terms, especially as they were then furious. Moreover, should they accept them, he believed that it would be exceedingly difficult to trust them. His opinion is that any promises given would be insecure, and that it will be impossible to carry out the Government programme. He need have no apprehension on this point, as no pledges will be made by the Cuban chiefs.

Some three days ago there arrived here Don Justo Germaan Cantero, Senor Lederma, and another, as commissioners, sent up from Trinidad. They have begged of the Governor-General to send some troops down to that jurisdiction, where at present all the estates are threatened with being burned. The Cubans are reported to be within two or three leagues of the town. His Excellency was unable to comply with this as with various similar propositions. The volunteers of Matanzas have been threatening the life of their Governor. His offense was his remark in private that some of the prisoners of Canasi were innocent. The volunteers were so much enraged that they called out for his life.

The Negroes in Puerto Principe.

The Havana papers have reports from Puerto Principe dated the 31st ult. One of their despaches says that General Puello has dictated an excellent order. There is remarked here on all sides an agglomeration of negroes who have come to this city from the abandoned estates. These having been loitering about the streets, and even threatening by their presence the public order, engendering vices, and necessarily insubordination. The negroes are to be used on public works so long as the actual circumstances exist; they are to be fed, cured, if sick, and to be clothed in a becoming manner. Many of the owners of the estates are willing to hand their slaves over, on these conditions, to the authorities, and many have been so received. These latter are at work on the railroads, and are fortifying around the city. The news from the country is bad for the rebels, for they are suffering as much or more than we are from the effects of the cholera.

How the Cuban Chieftains Regard any Armistice that Spain may Offer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF CIENFUEGOS, July 17, 1869.—Comrades:—Five months of constant perils, fatigues, and sufferings have passed since we victoriously planted our free standard in the city of Cumanayagua. During that time we have conducted our cause as became true freemen battling for their rights, and have given proofs of our sincerity and patriotism. Full faith and duty on the battle-field cannot alone prevail against our cunning enemy. Resistance to all his efforts to crush us must be our constant aim and effort; and we must guard alike against his proffers of friendship as well as his threats of vengeance.

Not many days since we captured a despatch bearer and found on his person, among other important documents, a proclamation from Captain-General de Rodas, addressed to our commanding General at Villa Clara, in which he manifests his intention to grant us an armistice or indulgence, hoping by this measure to seduce some of our comrades and friends from their path of duty. But having always suspected the smallest action of Spain's hirelings, we know full well the intention of this so-styled Captain-General of Cuba.

This pusillanimous conduct should arouse us to be a thousand times more alert and active. Our enemy is in a desperate situation, and will resort to any base and ignoble measure to gain an advantage. Let us teach him that we do not offer our lives and liberties to become the laughing-stock of Spain, and that we are not the venal, docile slaves he would have us be, but that we are *soldiers*. Let us bear in mind that, by the blessing of Providence and our own zeal, we shall, must succeed in achieving the liberty of our loved Cuba; that at no distant day we shall return in proud glory to our hearthstones, crowned with the laurels with which a free country always decks the heads of her heroic sons.

ADOLFO T. CARADA,
General-in-Chief, District of Cienfuegos.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Escape of Criminals from the Baltimore Prison.

From the Baltimore Sun of this morning.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening quite a daring escape was made from the Baltimore City Jail by seven of the prisoners. The parties who escaped were Thomas Hoffman and Edward Dennis, waiting trial for the robbery of the Harnden Express messenger; Thomas Brien, alias Johnson, George Koons, and John Reese, waiting trial for larceny; and Edw. Langley and Augustus Ford, serving out sentences. It appears that the prisoners were confined in the first and second tier of cells, and by means of cutting a hole in the brick wall that divides the tiers of those sentenced and those awaiting sentence, and the captain of the tier below, Langly, alias Lyman, one of the escaped prisoners, leaving the door unlocked, the prisoners made their escape to the tower, and after filing through the bars they escaped to the yard by means of a sheet torn in two pieces. Once in the yard it was an easy matter to escape over the wall. It has since been ascertained that a man was seen outside the wall, apparently waiting for the escaped prisoners, and he went off with them towards the Eager street bridge. A German who witnessed the escape over the wall, and who ran around to the front gate to give the alarm, states that one of the men was hurt in getting over, and that he limped off with the rest.

An examination of the premises last night revealed the fact that the men must have been at work for some time. A number of saws, files, and chisels were found in the vacated cells. The police were actively at work last night, endeavoring to find the escaped prisoners, but up to the hour of going to press nothing had been heard of them. The general supposition is that they got on the train of the Northern Central Railway that left at 7:40.

EXTRAORDINARY DEFALCATION.

Arrest of the Gambler who won $60,000 from the Defaulter.

From the Chicago Tribune of Aug. 7.

About six months ago certain revelations were made public regarding the defalcations, to a very serious extent, of Charles Dunham, a young man in the employ of the Chicago Dock Company. He had been for some time employed as a clerk in the Dock Company's office, and had been promoted to the position of cashier, having the handling of considerable sums of money. It was suspected for some time that Dunham was not rendering a strict account of his transactions to the company. Large sums of money went amissing from time to time, and the young man was at the same time known to be on terms of intimacy with one Michael McDonald, a notorious gambler of this city. Rumors were afloat that McDonald had won heavy sums from Dunham—as high, even, as $40,000 or $50,000—and his employers, on making inquiry into the circumstances, discovered a good deal more than they were willing to make known to the public. They endeavored to hush up the matter, and when a public statement of these rumors was made, they seemed highly reluctant to reveal the full extent of their cashier's embezzlements.

At length, however, the matter was so freely discussed that concealment became impossible, and in order to prevent the worst consequences to his victim, McDonald sent Dunham out of the city. At that time the extent of his defalcations were currently stated to be about $15,000, although it was generally believed that they amounted to a much larger sum.

Dunham disappeared, and from that time to the present nothing definite has been known as to his whereabouts. Pinkerton's detective force were put in operation, and he was followed up from place to place, but never caught. The detectives have been close on his track all the time, sometimes coming within a few days of him, and again arriving at one city only to find that he had just decamped to the next. About a week hince the fugitive wrote a letter to McDonald, in this city, stating that he was reduced to abject poverty, and begging the author of his ruin to send him some money. This appeal McDonald magnanimously complied with. But the young man appears to have tired of a vagabond life and starvation, and yesterday, we are informed, he came back to Chicago, determined to make a clean breast of the whole transaction. He went to his old employers, it is alleged, and revealed to them the nature of his dealings with McDonald, who it seems has won from him from time to time, at the gambling table, various heavy sums, amounting in all to the sum of $60,000. The result was the arrest of McDonald last evening on a *capias*, to appear before the Supreme Court to answer unto the Chicago Dock Company on a plea of trespass on the case to the damage of plaintiff in the sum of $60,000. He was just on the point of starting for Buffalo when the sheriff arrested him, and he was lodged in the county jail.

McDonald is one of that class of genteel gamblers who are generally spoken of as remarkably clever fellows. His friends regard him as a model of gentlemanly behavior and a credit to the profession. He is a gambler, to be sure, say they, but then he is none of your mean fellows; all of which may be quite correct according to a certain code of morals. McDonald, however, must have been aware that the sums of money which he was coolly "winning" (the genteel translation of the old-fashioned word to steal, or, as ancient Pistol preferred to call it, "convey") from the cashier was not the property of the cashier, but that of his employers, and he must therefore be regarded, in a moral point of view, if not legally, as the joint author of the crime.

The Sheriff holds him in bail to the amount of $28,000, which it is understood will be promptly furnished by his friends Mr. Pat. O'Neill and M. Corcoran of the Hatch House.

HEAVY FAILURE.

Suspension of a Large New York Dry Goods House—The Liabilities over Two Millions.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

Great excitement was occasioned yesterday forenoon by the rumor that the firm of Bowers, Beekman & Co., carrying on a very extensive business in dry goods at No. 61 Leonard street, had been compelled to stop payment on account of the unexpected heavy fall in the value of woollen goods. This firm was one of the heaviest in the domestic dry goods trade, and it had stood exceedingly well in the commercial and financial circles.

For this very reason the rumor of their failure was the more startling, and many were loth to believe it. Subsequently, however, the report proved correct, and members of the firm themselves give their liabilities as exceeding two million dollars. The precise figure could not yet be obtained, but the books are being now posted, and in a few days at the furthest the firm will be enabled to make out a complete and exact statement of their liabilities and available assets and lay it before their creditors. Much sympathy is expressed for them.

In its "Financial Column" the following comments on the suspension are made:—

The house was one of the largest and oldest in New York, and at one time stood high in the estimation of bankers and capitalists, although it is stated their paper has not been current here for some time past, except at extreme rates. It is further stated that a Boston gentleman offered to advance money sufficient for the house to carry on business for a year to come, but after a consultation and review of the situation the members of the firm considered it best to suspend and ask an extension. The failure appears to have resulted from a cause which has operated in more than one instance to seriously cripple houses in the same trade (domestic woollens), if not entailing upon them consequences so severe as in this case. The house having made large advances to the mills for which they were agents, a decline in prices of woollen goods compelled them, to save those advances, to take the mills and subsequently to run them, which first absorbed largely of their active capital and afterwards entailed heavy losses upon them. It is estimated that from one-third to one-half their paper is afloat in this market, the larger amount, it is thought, however, being placed in the Eastern cities and with country banks in New England near the mills from which they received goods. Much regret is felt at the misfortunes of the house, as the members of the firm have ever been esteemed for their high personal integrity and worth. In the great panic of 1857 the house suspended, but subsequently discharged all its liabilities in full, with interest. The friends of the firm say they can do the same again, as the assets are large, and the wish is very general among all classes that such may prove to be the case, and the house be again restored to its former high position. The market for discounts was of course somewhat disturbed by this suspension, and very little dry goods paper was cashed, as it was not known how far the standing of other houses might be involved with this. In the course of the day other failures were rumored, but the houses mentioned were small and of but little account.

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Navy and Army Orders Issued To-day—Officers Relieved and Retired—Arrival of the President at Washington—Crime in the East—Shocking Calamity in Ohio.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of War orders the following from the United States Military Academy on the 28th instant, and to report by letter to the Chief Engineer for assignment:—Brevet Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, First Lieutenants M. R. Brown and Henry M. Adams.

The following are ordered to report at West Point on the 28th inst.:—Captain Garrett, J. F. Decker, of the Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant Richard C. Churchill, 4th Artillery; First Lieutenants William J. Starring, 7th Infantry; James M. Marshall, 23d Infantry; D. W. Payne, of the Engineer Corps; Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalf, of the Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant Robert Fletcher, 1st Artillery; Second Lieutenant Payson, of the Engineer Corps; and Brevet Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass.

Naval Orders.

Commander H. B. Lowry, United States Navy, is ordered to the command of the Severn on the 23d inst. The following officers are ordered to the Severn, which is to be the flagship of Admiral Poor, and will sail in a few days for Cuba:—Lieutenant-Commander, D. C. Woodrow; Lieutenants, Q. E. Nocland, E. L. Amory; Master, W. W. Gillpantuck; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. J. Bahn; First Assistant Engineer, George Barnop; Second Assistant Engineer, R. B. Hine; Chaplain, M. C. Brittain; Boatswain, James C. Watson; Gunner, Robert H. Cross; and Sailmaker, Samuel Tatem.

Captain R. M. Stembel is ordered to the naval rendezvous at Boston. Commodore Francis M. Ramsey to ordnance duty at Washington Navy Yard, Commander R. F. T. Lewis to the command of the Resaca. Master Eugene B. Thomas to Washington for examination for promotion. Paymaster McKean Buchanan to special duty at Boston. Paymaster John H. Stevenson to the receiving ship Vermont, on the 20th inst. Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Brown to the Naval Hospital at Washington. Captain C. H. B. Caldwell is det